

APPENDIX B: Results of NASIS 2005

Appendix B describes the results of NASIS 2005. Analysis here is confined to general observations about the data.

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1 Introductory comments

1.1 Weighting

Data were weighted by age, gender, local government area and probability of selection in the household to the most recent ABS census data. Probability of selection in the household was calculated on the number of adults in the household and the number of listings in the White Pages.

Weighting was used to correct for the disproportionality of the sample with respect to the populations of interest. The weights reflect unequal sample inclusion probabilities and compensate for differential non-response.

The data were weighted so that the estimates calculated would be representative of the adult populations of these areas. The weighting of data results in occasional rounding effects for the numbers. In all instances the percentages should be the point of reference rather than the actual number of respondents.

1.2 Summary of survey topics

Questions were asked on a range of topics related to social inclusion, social capital and community participation issues. These can be broadly grouped as demographic questions, social participation questions, formal community participation questions, questions on issues that prevented people from participating in the life of the community, political participation and internet participation questions.

1.2.1 Demographics

Questions were asked on a broad range of demographic questions. These include questions on the respondents'

- Age
- Gender
- How many people aged 16 years or over live in each household
- How many children under 16 years live each household
- Postcode of the suburb respondents live in
- Length of time living in the Gawler/Salisbury/Playford area
- Health status
- Country of birth
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin
- Language spoken at home
- Highest level of schooling completed
- Highest non-school qualification obtained
- Are respondents currently studying at an educational institution
- Studying full-time or part-time
- Living arrangements

- Are you respondents staying temporarily with this household because they have no accommodation of their own
- How many dependants are living with the respondent
- Are dependants children, aged persons, disabled etc.
- Are respondents renting, paying off a mortgage, outright owners etc.
- Health status
- Employment status
- If unemployed, length of unemployment (ie more than twelve months)
- Issues preventing employment
- Usual occupation
- Would respondents like to work more hours in their paid job
- Approximate weekly earnings before tax
- How respondents are managing financially
- Whether respondents would like to take part in a discussion group.
- Contact details of respondents who would like to take part in a discussion group

We have also provided a number of tables that disaggregate some of this information – these relate to employment, education, income and housing (including housing stress). These Tables have the prefix ‘B’.

1.2.2 Social participation questions

The survey also collected data on whether respondents assisted and received help from their friends, neighbours, relatives and workmates.

Questions were asked on whether respondents helped and received assistance from neighbours and friends with:

- Odd jobs
- Lent household items or equipment
- Gave household items or equipment
- Provided food and meals
- Assisted with shopping
- Looked after children
- Cared for another member of family
- Lent them money
- Gave them money
- Looked after their house or pet while they were away
- Provided transport

Furthermore questions were included on whether respondents provided and received emotional, financial and career assistance from neighbours and friends, and on the background of the person who assisted them the most and how frequently the assistance was given.

1.2.3 How people perceive their community

Additional questions were asked about how people saw themselves in relation to their community. Questions were asked on:

- Whether respondents considered their community to be friendly towards newcomers
- Whether local people see themselves as part of their community
- Whether respondents see themselves as part of their community
- Whether respondents see differences in wealth, social status, cultural background or age as causing problems or having benefits.

1.2.4 Community participation questions

The respondents participation in community associations was assessed by asking whether respondents had undertaken formal volunteering activity in the last twelve months and the name of the organization that respondents volunteered for.

Questions were also asked on their participation in

- Political parties
- Unions or professional associations
- Sports or recreational clubs
- Cultural groups
- Service clubs or fraternal organizations
- Religious affiliated groups
- Neighborhood, civic or community groups
- School or student groups
- Other groups
- Frequency with which they meet with the group they are most committed to
- How many people in the group do respondents have regular contact with outside of group meetings
- Background of group members

1.2.5 Prevention from taking part in social, recreational and community activities

More questions were asked on whether respondents had been prevented from taking part in any social, recreational or group activities in the last twelve months because of the following reasons:

- Fear of burglary or vandalism
- Fear of personal attack
- Lack of money
- Child care commitments
- Other care commitments
- Too old, sick or disabled

- Lack of time due to paid work
- Lack of information on how to get involved
- No vehicle
- Public transport unavailable
- No-one to go out with
- Problems with physical access
- Language barrier
- Feel unwelcome due to disability, age, gender, ethnicity etc.
- In jail or on home detention order
- Other

1.2.6 Political participation

To assess whether respondents were engaged politically, questions were included on whether in the last twelve months respondents had

- Voted in local government elections
- Contacted MPs and Local Councilors about issues that concerned them
- Attended public meetings
- Wrote or emailed a newspaper or television news program
- Consulted their neighbours on issues that concerned them

1.2.7 Internet questions

The survey team were also interested in new forms of social inclusion such as participation in community activities through the Internet. Questions were asked about respondents'

- Internet access
- Frequency of access
- Whether internet use connected people with people outside of their usual circle of friends and acquaintances

Responses to individual questions are discussed below.

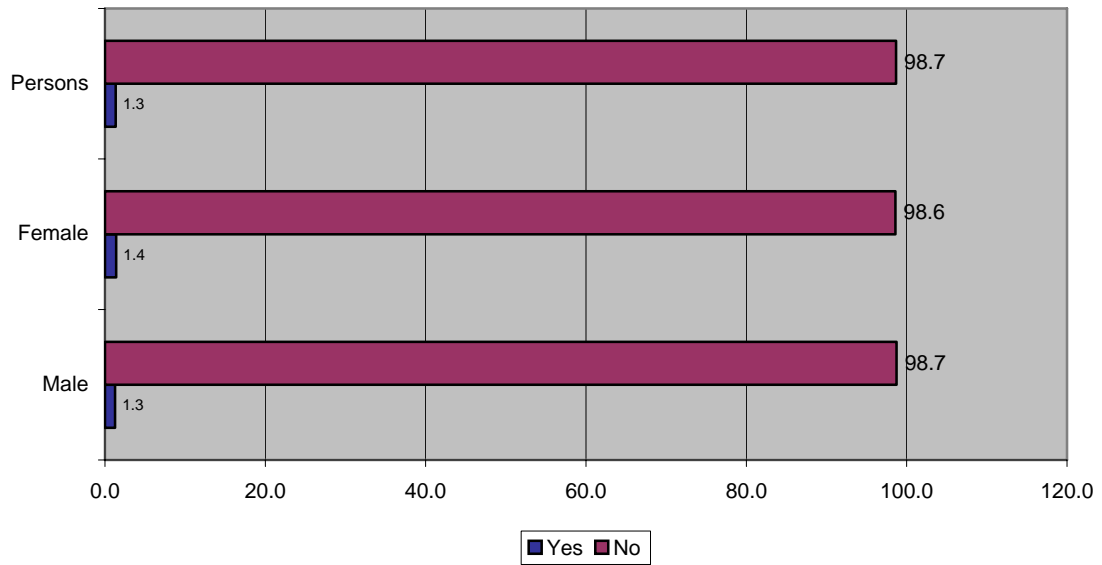
2. Demographics

Figure 1 Country of birth

	<i>Percent</i>
Australia	71.4
Austria	.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.1
Canada	.2
China	.1
Croatia	.3
Germany	1.0
Greece	.3
Holland / Netherlands	1.3
Italy	.5
Japan	.1
Malaysia	.2
New Zealand	.8
Philippines	.5
Poland	.6
Slovenia	.2
Spain	.0
U.K. and Ireland	17.9
USA	.3
Vietnam	.8
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	.1
Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia & Montenegro	.2
Other country	3.3
Total	100.0

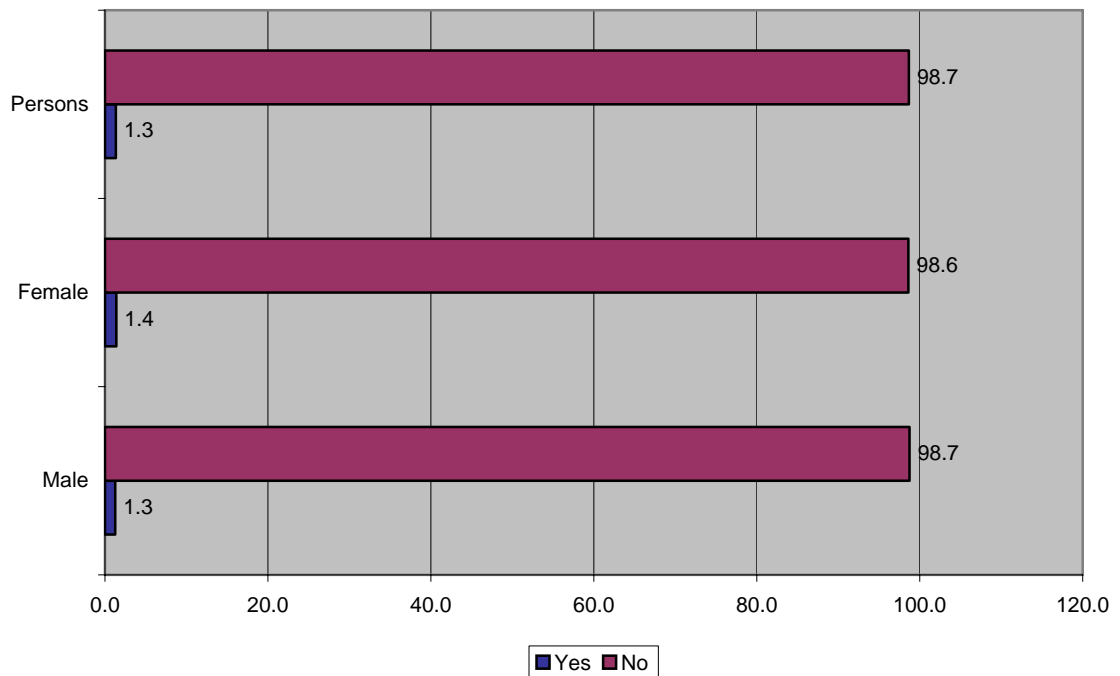
More than seven in ten respondents to NASIS 2005 were Australian born. Fewer than one in five gave their country of origin as the UK and Ireland. More than one in five respondents to the survey gave their country of origin as a place other than Australia or the UK and Ireland.

Figure 2 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin by gender by percent



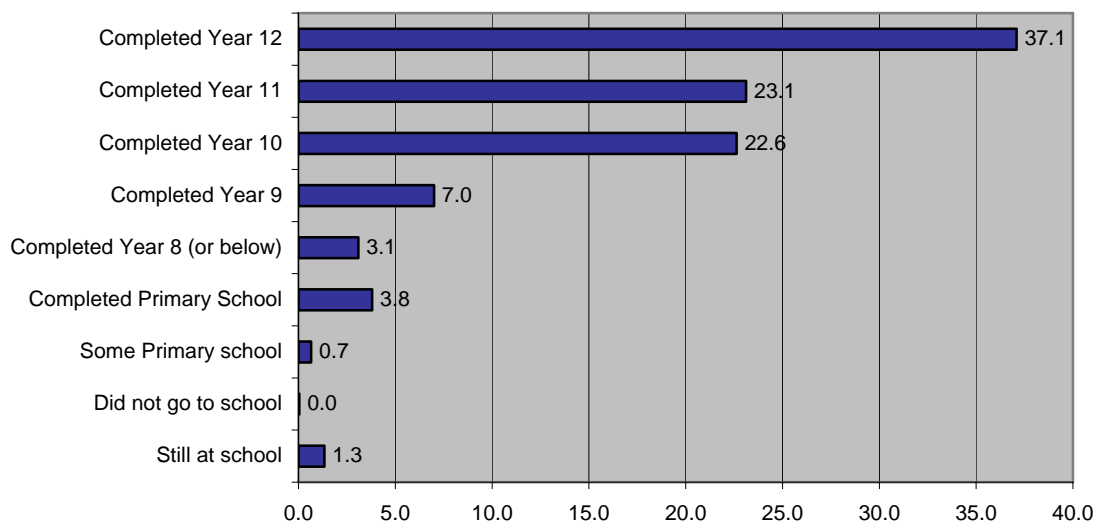
1.3 percent of respondents were of Indigenous origin.

Figure 3 Main language spoken at home by gender by percent



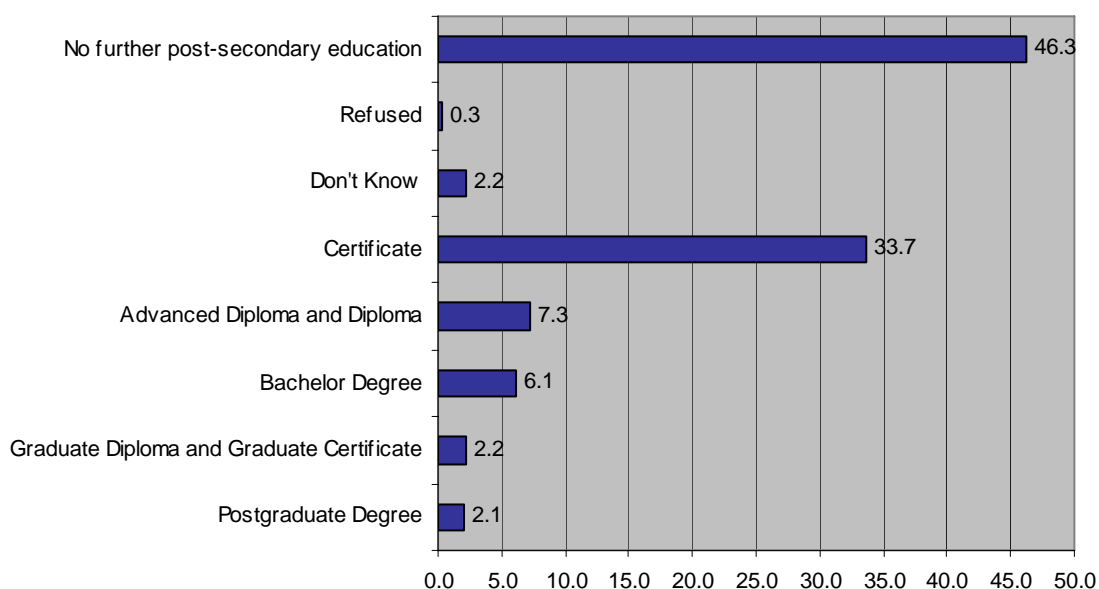
English was the main language spoken at home by more than eight in ten respondents. The results suggest that approximately twelve percent of respondents to NASIS spoke a language other than English at home.

Figure 4 Highest level of schooling completed by person by percent



Fewer than one in ten respondents indicated that their highest level of education was some Primary School or completed Primary School. More than five in ten indicated that they had completed Year 11 or less of High School and fewer than four in ten said that they had completed year 12.

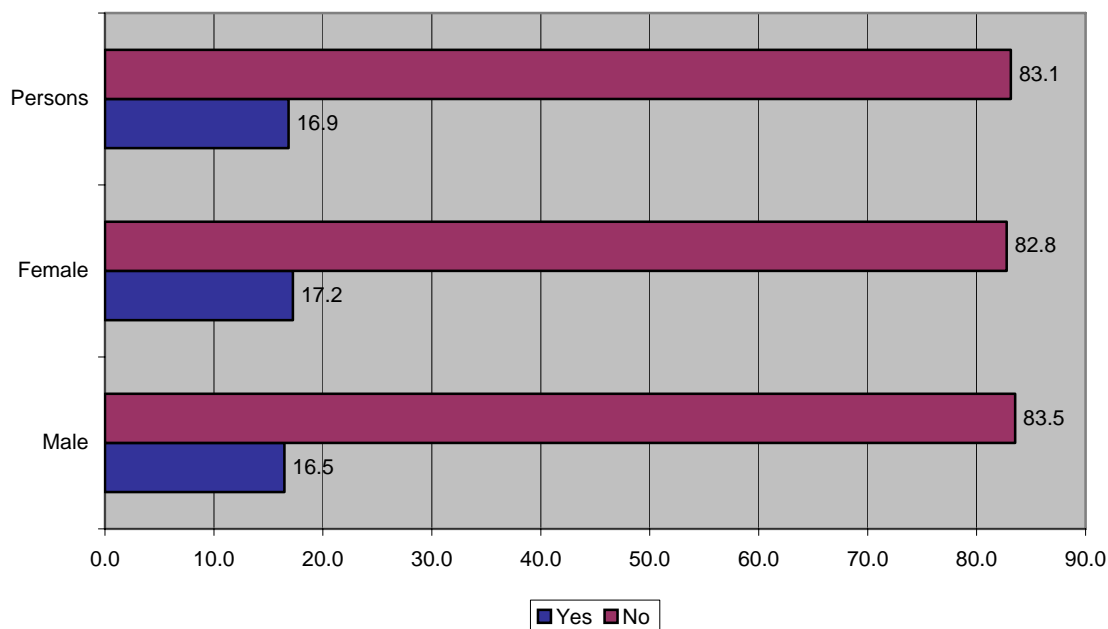
Figure 5 Highest non-school qualification obtained by person by percent



Fewer than five in ten respondents indicated that they had not undertaken post-secondary education. More than four in ten had completed a Certificate, Diploma or

Advanced Diploma. Fewer than one in ten had completed a Bachelor Degree. Postgraduate qualifications were held by approximately four percent of respondents.

Figure 6 Currently studying at an educational institution by gender by percent



Fewer than two in ten respondents were currently studying at an educational institution. Women were slightly more likely to be studying at an educational institution than men.

Fewer than four in ten respondents to NASIS 2005 had completed Year Twelve. Men were more likely to have completed Year Eleven and Year Twelve than women. Younger age groups (20 to 34 year olds) were more likely to have completed Year Twelve than were older people in the region. People living in the Gawler LGA had achieved higher levels of school and post-secondary education than those in the Playford and Salisbury LGAs.

Table B1: School education level attained by gender, by percent

School educational level	Male	Female	Persons
Still at school	1.2	1.5	1.4
Did not go to school		0.1	0.1
Some Primary school	0.6	0.7	0.7
Completed Primary School	2.9	4.7	3.8
Completed Year 8 (or below)	3.0	3.2	3.1
Completed Year 9	6.0	8.0	7.0
Completed Year 10	20.2	25.0	22.6
Completed Year 11	26.2	20.2	23.2
Completed Year 12	38.5	35.7	37.1
Don't Know	0.9	0.9	0.9
Refused	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100

Table B2: School education level attained by age group, by percent

	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or over	Total
Still at school	15.3								1.3
Did not go to school									
Some Primary school			.3		1.2	1.4	3.1	1.4	.7
Completed Primary School				.5	.3	7.5	7.1	19.0	3.7
Completed Year 8 (or below)		.5	.6	1.0	2.1	7.5	7.1	10.6	3.1
Completed Year 9	2.8	1.9	3.6	5.8	9.4	11.0	11.2	13.4	7.0
Completed Year 10	23.9	14.2	12.0	22.2	30.9	32.9	31.6	24.3	22.6
Completed Year 11	22.7	19.3	26.0	37.5	24.2	14.4	10.2	10.2	23.1
Completed Year 12	35.2	64.2	56.7	32.5	30.9	24.7	26.5	16.5	37.0
Don't Know			.8			.7	2.0	4.6	.9
Refused				.5	.9		1.0		.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

More than fifteen percent of sixteen to nineteen year old respondents were still at school and nearly eighty two per cent had completed Year 10 or higher, compared with fifty one percent of respondents over sixty five. Fewer people in this older age group had completed year twelve than in other age groups. More than sixty per cent

of the twenty to twenty four years age group and more than fifty per cent of the twenty five to thirty four year age group had completed Year Twelve.

Table B3: School education level attained, by LGA by percent

School education level	Gawler (M)	Playford (C)	Salisbury (C)	Total
Still at school	3.7	0.9	1.2	1.3
Did not go to school				
Some Primary school	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Completed Primary School	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.8
Completed Year 8 (or below)	4.2	3.8	2.6	3.1
Completed Year 9	5.8	8.0	6.6	7.0
Completed Year 10	21.6	24.2	21.8	22.6
Completed Year 11	16.8	23.1	24.2	23.1
Completed Year 12	42.1	33.4	38.3	37.1
Don't Know	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.9
Refused		0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Respondents from the Gawler area were more likely to have completed primary and secondary schooling to Year Twelve than respondents from Playford and slightly more so than respondents from Salisbury.

Across Northern Adelaide as a whole, more than four in ten respondents to NASIS 2005 had no further post-secondary education. The most frequently cited post-secondary qualification was a VTE (Vocational and Technical Education) certificate (completed by more than thirty per cent).

Table B4: Post-secondary educational level attained, by LGA by percent

Post secondary qualification	Gawler (M)	Playford (C)	Salisbury (C)	Total
Postgraduate Degree	3.2	1.2	2.3	2.1
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	4.3	2.9	1.4	2.2
Bachelor Degree	2.7	6.2	6.6	6.1
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	6.9	6.4	7.9	7.3
Certificate	23.4	35.1	34.6	33.7
Don't Know	.5	2.6	2.2	2.2
Refused		.5	.3	.3
No further post-secondary education	59.0	45.2	44.7	46.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In addition to achieving the highest levels of school education, respondents from Gawler had achieved higher levels of post secondary education than had those from Playford and Salisbury. Almost sixty per cent of people living in the latter LGAs had no further post-secondary education. Respondents from Playford and Salisbury were also more likely to have a Vocational and Technical Education (VTE) certificate than respondents from Gawler.

Table B5: Post-secondary qualifications attained, by gender by percent

Post secondary qualification	Male	Female	Persons
Postgraduate Degree	2.3	1.8	2.1
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	2.8	1.6	2.2
Bachelor Degree	6.0	6.2	6.1
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	6.2	8.4	7.3
Certificate	39.7	27.7	33.6
Don't Know	2.0	2.3	2.2
Refused	0.5	0.1	0.3
No further post-secondary education	40.4	51.9	46.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

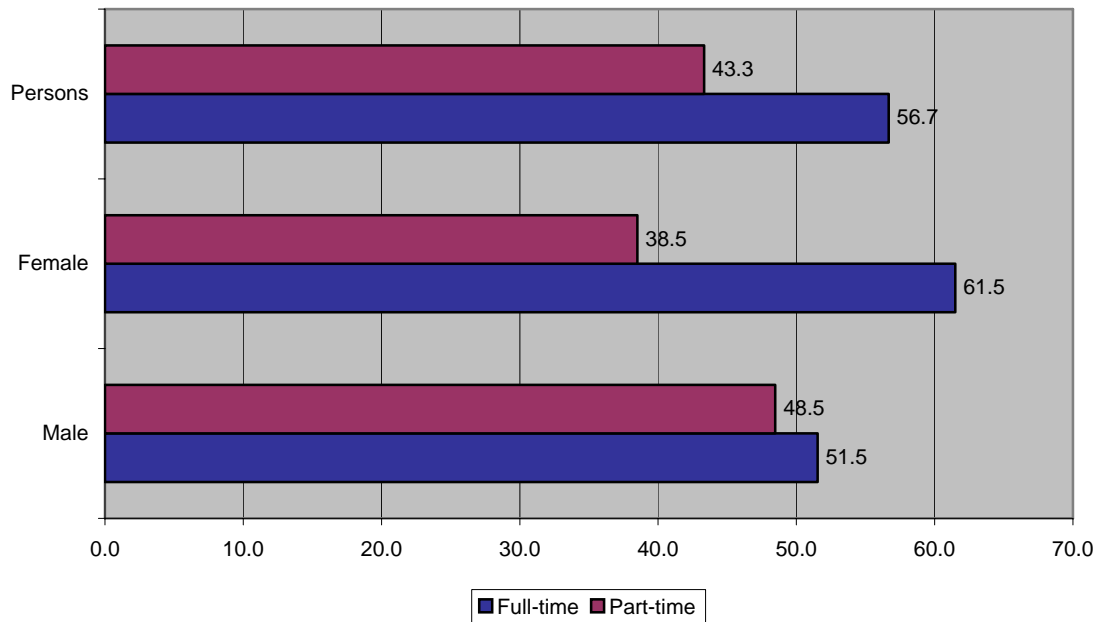
Women were more likely than men to have no post-secondary qualifications and less likely to have a VTE certificate. However, a VTE certificate was the most frequently identified qualification for women (28 per cent) and men (nearly 40 per cent). Women were slightly more likely than men to hold a Diploma or Advanced Diploma.

Table B6: Post-secondary qualifications attained, by age by percent

	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or over	Total
Postgraduate Degree		.5	2.8	2.3	2.4	4.8	5.1	.7	2.1
Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate		.5	3.4	2.8	3.9	2.1	3.0	.7	2.2
Bachelor Degree		7.5	14.5	6.8	4.2	4.8	2.0	1.8	6.1
Advanced Diploma or Diploma	1.1	10.3	8.4	7.3	12.4	5.5	5.1	3.2	7.3
Certificate	12.6	29.1	41.3	40.2	33.6	35.9	30.3	30.5	33.6
Don't Know	5.7	1.9	.6	1.3	3.0	.7	1.0	3.5	2.1
Refused				.5	.9		1.0		.3
No post-secondary education	80.5	50.2	29.1	38.9	39.4	46.2	52.5	59.6	46.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

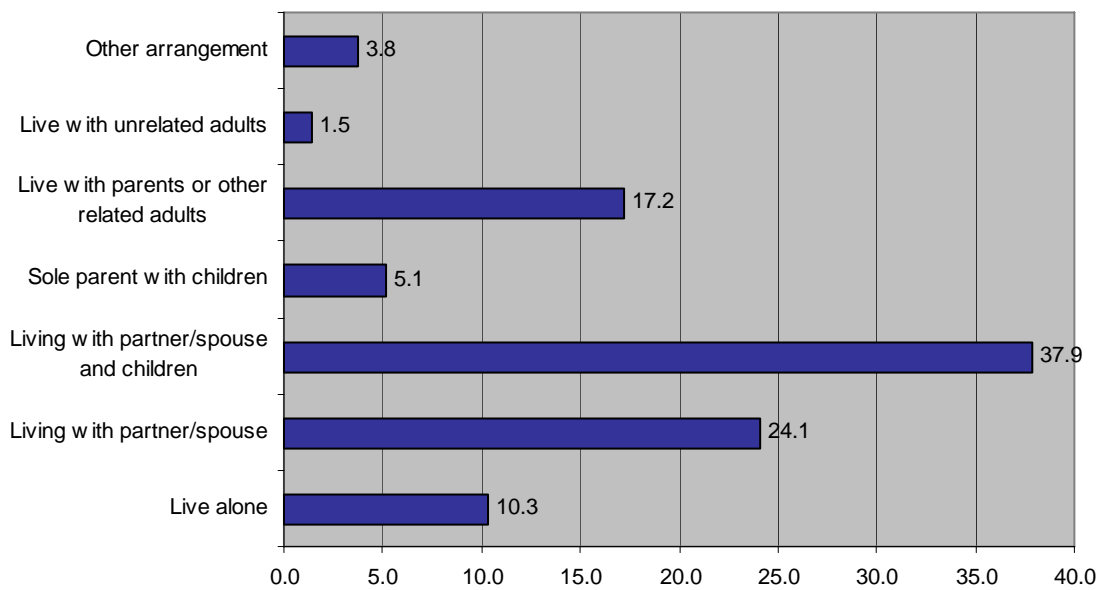
Respondents aged between twenty five and fifty four years were more likely than other age groups to have some post-secondary education qualification, whereas people sixty years and older and respondents twenty four years and under were less likely to have such a qualification. Respondents in the twenty five to thirty five year age group were more likely to have completed a Bachelor Degree or higher, than other age groups.

Figure 7 Studying full-time or part-time by gender by percent



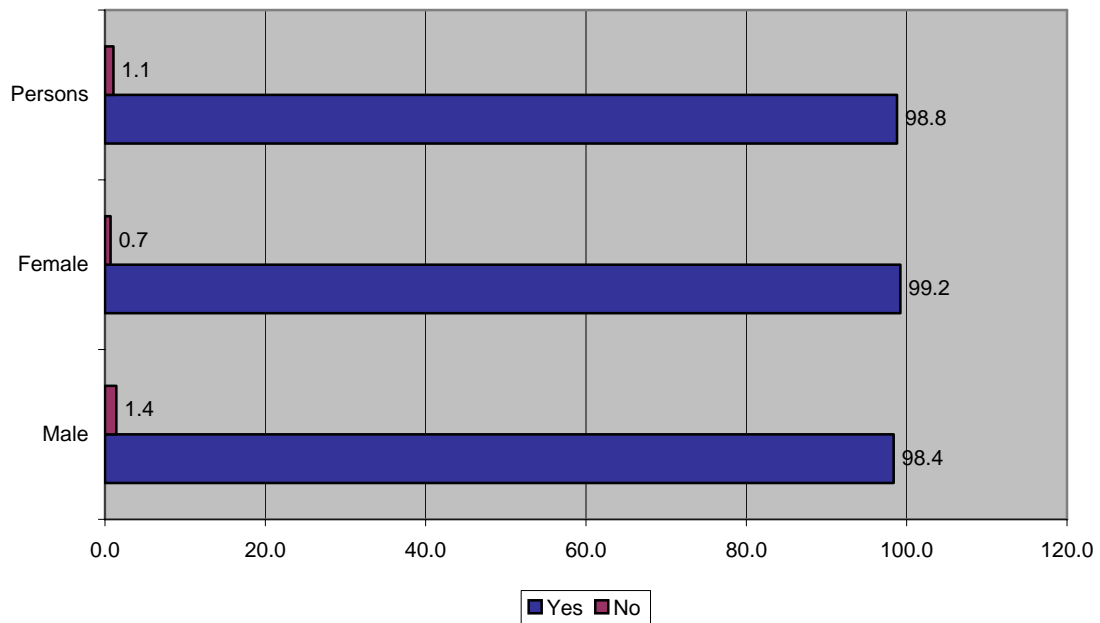
More than five in ten respondents who indicated that they were studying said that they were studying full-time with fewer than five in ten indicating that they were studying part-time. Women were more likely to be studying full-time than men.

Figure 8 Living arrangements by person by percent



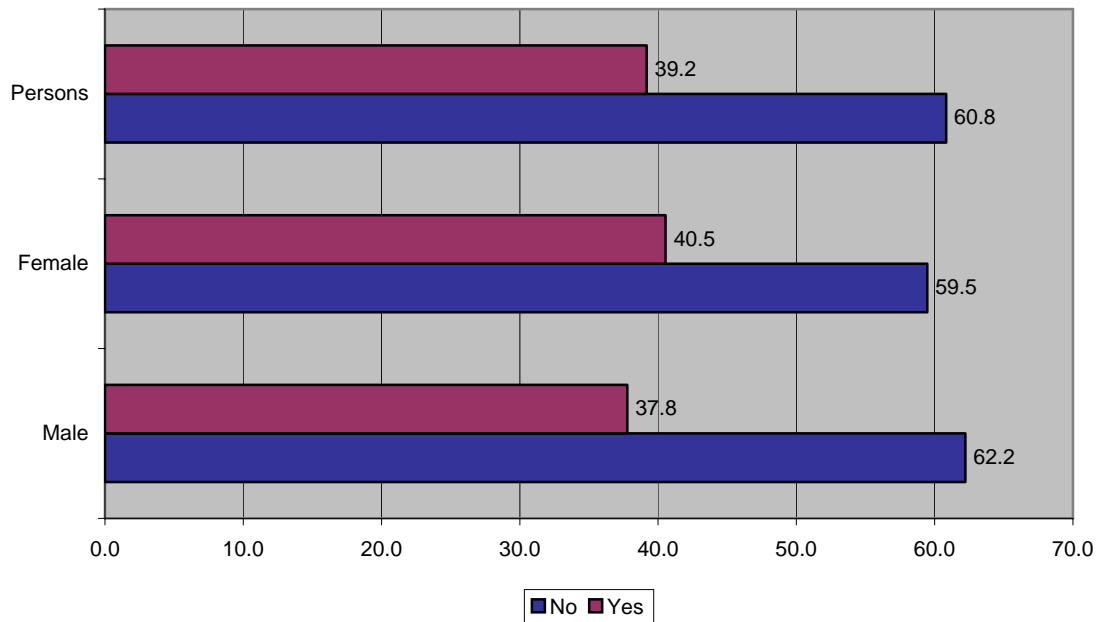
In response to a question on living arrangements, more than one in ten respondents indicated that they lived alone, more than two in ten said they lived with a partner or spouse and fewer than four in ten said they lived with a partner or spouse and children. Fewer than two in ten indicated that they lived with parents and / or related adults. Fewer than one in ten stated that they were sole parents living with students. Smaller groups (Not sure what this means) indicated that they lived with unrelated adults or other living arrangements.

Figure 9 Is this your usual fixed address by gender by percent



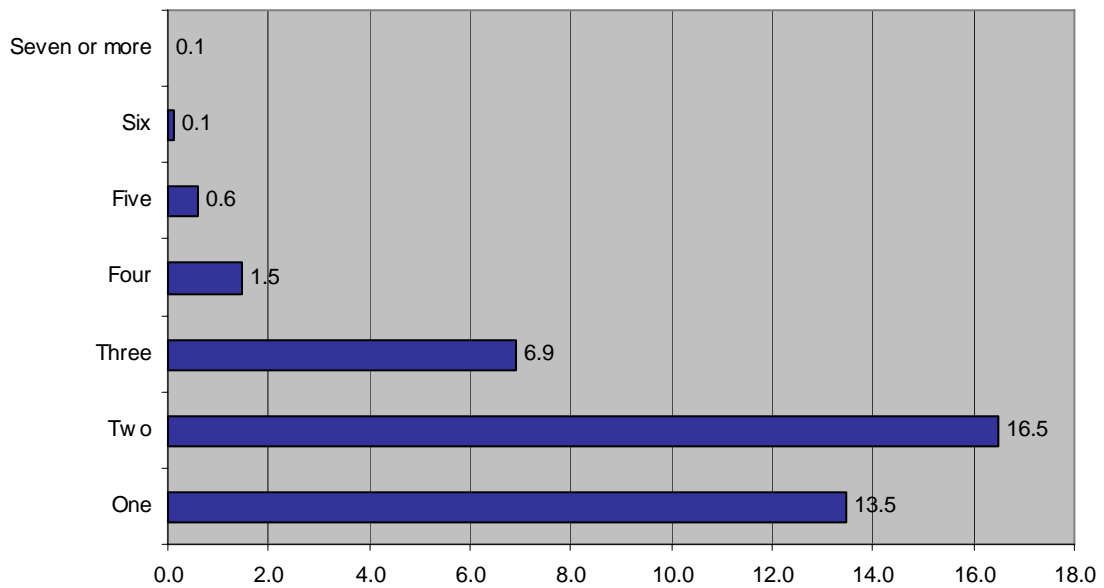
Most respondents indicated that the address they were contacted at was their usual fixed address.

Figure 10 Dependants living with respondents by gender by percent



Approximately four in ten respondents indicated that they had dependants living with them. Women were slightly more likely to indicate that they had dependants living with them than men.

Figure 11 Number of dependants are living with respondents by person by percent



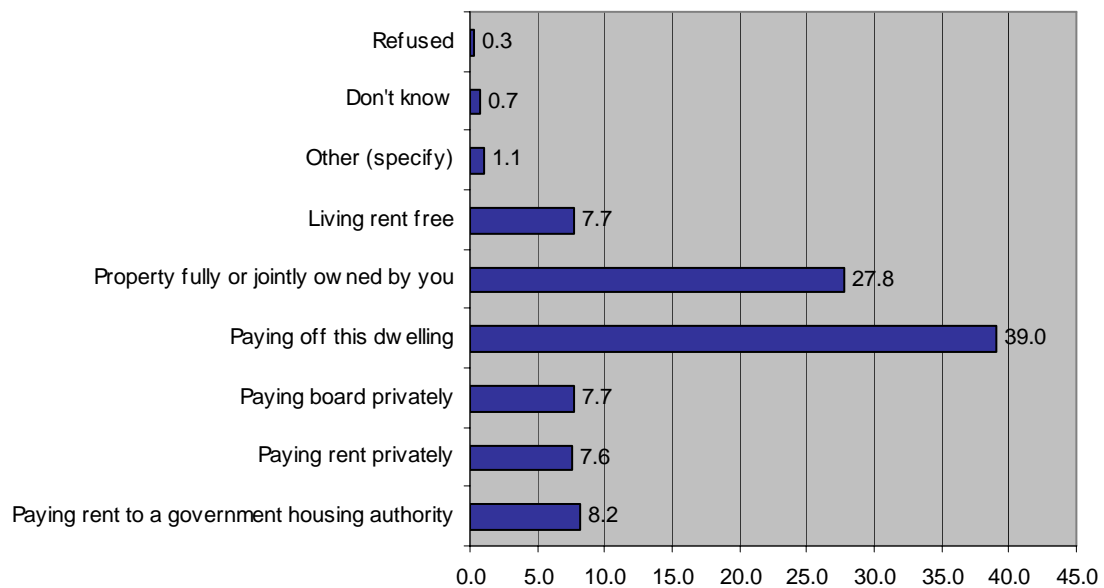
More than seven in ten respondents indicated that they had two or less dependants living with them. Fewer than two in five said they had three dependants living with them and fewer than one in ten indicated that they had four or more dependants in their household.

Figure 12 Types of dependants living with respondents

	<i>Percent</i>
Children	91.7%
Aged persons	.8%
Persons with a disability / chronic illness	4.0%
Other	3.4%
Can't say / refused	.1%
Total	100.0%

More than nine in ten dependants of respondents were children. Fewer than one in ten respondents were persons with a disability or chronic illness. Aged persons represented less than one percent of respondents' dependants.

Figure 13: Housing arrangement by person by percent



Approximately four in ten respondents were paying off their dwelling with fewer than three in ten indicating that they either fully or jointly owned their property. Fewer than one in ten stated that they were paying rent to a government housing authority, and less than two in ten were renting privately or paying board privately. A significant group of respondents indicated that they were living rent free.

Across the region as a whole, more than sixty per cent of respondents either owned, jointly owned or were paying off the property in which they were living. Fewer than one in ten were paying rent to a government housing authority and a similar number were in private rental accommodation.

Table B7: Housing status by gender, by percent

Housing status	Male	Female	Persons
Paying rent to a government housing authority	5.6	10.8	8.2
Paying rent privately	7.7	7.5	7.6
Paying board privately	9.9	5.4	7.7
Paying off this dwelling	39.1	38.9	39.0
Property fully or jointly owned by you	27.8	27.8	27.8
Living rent free	8.8	6.5	7.7
Other	0.9	1.3	1.1
Don't know		1.4	0.7
Refused	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Women were almost twice as likely as men to be paying rent to a government rental authority. Conversely, men were almost twice as likely as women to be paying board privately.

Table B8: Housing by age, by percent

	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or over	Total
Paying rent to a government housing authority	2.3	2.8	4.8	7.8	7.9	8.3	7.1	21.2	8.2
Paying rent privately	10.3	16.9	12.9	4.5	3.6	3.4	6.1	3.5	7.6
Paying board privately	16.7	35.2	9.3	2.8	.9	.7	1.0		7.7
Paying off dwelling	5.7	17.8	64.0	70.7	48.2	29.0	13.1	3.5	39.1
Property fully or jointly owned	4.0	8.5	5.6	12.9	37.6	56.6	68.7	65.4	27.8
Living rent free	52.9	18.3	2.2	.5	.9	1.4	1.0	2.1	7.7
Other		.5	1.1	.3		.7	2.0	4.2	1.1
Don't know	8.0								.7
Refused				.5	.9		1.0	.0	.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Respondents under twenty five years of age were less likely than older respondents to be paying rent to a government housing authority with less than three percent doing so. Conversely more than twenty per cent of respondents aged sixty five or over were paying rent to a government housing authority. People over sixty were much more likely to either own or jointly own the dwelling in which they were living than were younger age groups. More than sixty percent of respondents in the twenty five to thirty four years age group and more than seventy percent of respondents in the thirty five to forty four years age group were paying off the dwelling in which they were living.

Table B10: Proportion living in housing stress (paying more than a quarter of their income on housing), by gender by percent

	Male	Female	Persons
Yes	39.2	42.7	41.0
No	57.0	49.2	53.0
Don't know	3.0	7.7	5.4
Refused	0.8	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Women were slightly more likely to report housing stress (nearly forty three per cent compared with thirty nine per cent of men).

Table B11: Proportion living in housing stress (paying more than a quarter of their income on housing), by age by percent

	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or over	Total
Yes	28.9	24.5	50.8	50.6	34.5	41.0	25.8	28.0	41.0
No	34.2	69.7	45.0	46.8	62.1	57.4	67.7	63.4	52.9
Don't know/ Refuse	36.8	5.8	4.3	3.7	3.5	1.6	6.4	8.6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

More than fifty percent of respondents aged between twenty five and forty four years said that they were spending more than a quarter of their income on housing. Approximately twenty five percent of younger respondents aged from sixteen to twenty four years, and older respondents aged sixty years or older indicated that they were spending more than a quarter of their income on housing.

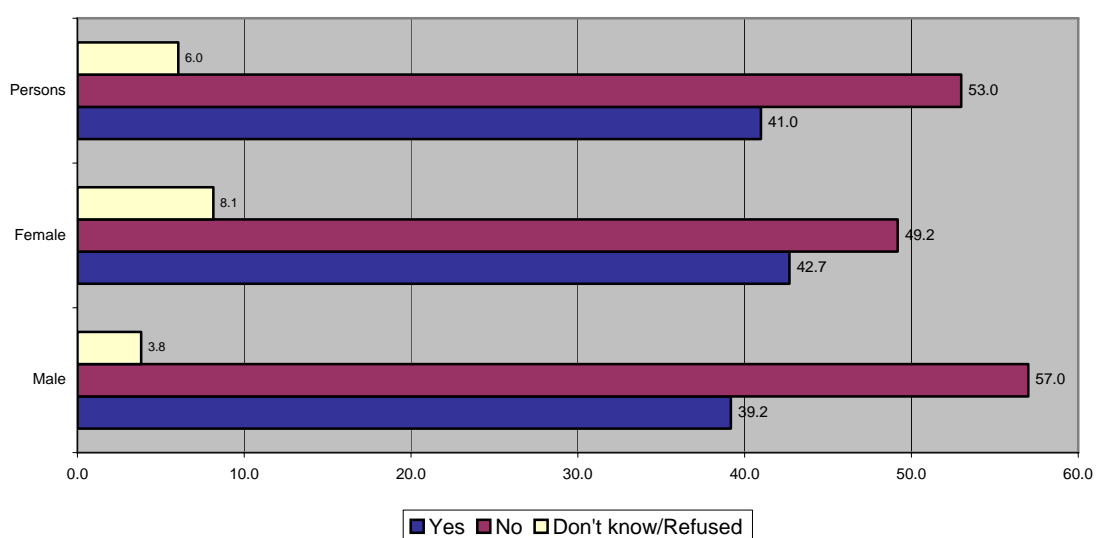
Table B12: Proportion living in housing stress (paying more than a quarter of their income on housing), by type of housing by percent

	Paying rent to a government housing authority	Paying rent privately	Paying board privately	Paying off dwelling	Other	Total
Yes	46.0	53.6	18.4	43.9	4.5	41.0
No	51.5	41.8	77.0	51.5	81.8	53.0
Don't know/Refused	2.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	13.6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

More than fifty three percent of respondents who were renting privately were spending more than a quarter of their income on housing. The change in Commonwealth Government housing policy under the Howard government to subsidise low income people's housing needs through the private rental market (using Commonwealth Rent Assistance) rather than through public housing, coupled with rentals rising higher than incomes is related to a nation wide trend for increased levels of housing stress.

In comparison forty six percent of people paying rent to a government housing authority and fewer than forty four percent of people paying off their dwelling were spending more than a quarter of their income on housing. Fewer than two in ten who were paying board privately spent more than a quarter of their income on their board.

Figure 14: Spend more than a quarter of weekly income on rent or mortgage each week by gender by percent



More than four in ten respondents to NASIS 2005 indicated that they were paying more than a quarter of their weekly income on rent or mortgage. Men were less

likely than women to indicate that they were spending more than a quarter of their income on housing.

Differences in income level are apparent within the Northern Adelaide region, with people living in the Gawler LGA having higher levels than Playford and Salisbury. Respondents from Playford and Salisbury were more likely to be earning less than three hundred dollars per week than were residents of Gawler. Conversely the latter group were much more likely to be earning more than fifteen hundred dollars per week.

Table B13: Income by LGA, by percent

Weekly income	Gawler (M)	Playford (C)	Salisbury (C)	Total
Less than \$100	4.3	5.9	7.8	6.9
\$100 to \$199	11.7	15.5	14.5	14.6
\$200 to \$299	21.8	19.8	14.1	16.7
\$300 to \$499	18.1	12.7	14.3	14.1
\$500 to \$999	19.1	27.6	30.9	28.7
\$1000 to \$1,499	9.6	8.2	7.6	8.0
More than \$1,500	6.4	1.7	1.0	1.8
Don't know		2.6	2.7	2.4
Refused	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
None	7.4	4.1	5.1	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table B14: Income by gender by percent

Weekly income	Male	Female	Persons
Less than \$100 per week	4.8	8.9	6.9
\$100 to \$199 per week	11.8	17.2	14.6
\$200 to \$299 per week	13.0	20.3	16.7
\$300 to \$499 per week	9.7	18.5	14.2
\$500 to \$999 per week	39.0	18.6	28.7
\$1000 to \$1,499 per week	14.3	1.7	7.9
More than \$1,500 per week	3.0	0.5	1.8
Don't know	1.7	3.1	2.4
Refused	1.7	2.2	2.0
None	0.9	8.9	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Almost twice as many women as men reported earning less than one hundred dollars per week in NASIS 2005. Conversely men were more likely to earn more than five hundred dollars per week than women and much more likely to earn more than one thousand dollars per week.

Table B15: Income by age, by percent

Weekly income	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years or over	Total
Less than \$100	38.6	6.6	3.6	3.0	4.8	4.8	4.0	1.1	6.8
\$100 to \$199	18.8	13.7	7.0	6.8	7.0	17.9	26.3	35.8	14.5
\$200 to \$299	10.2	15.1	7.6	12.1	13.3	15.9	23.2	41.8	16.7
\$300 to \$499	8.5	21.2	19.3	17.1	9.7	10.3	8.1	11.2	14.2
\$500 to \$999	4.0	33.0	44.8	37.8	36.1	27.6	17.2	3.9	28.7
\$1000 to \$1,499		4.7	10.9	12.3	13.0	6.2	6.1	.7	7.9
More than \$1,500			1.1	2.8	3.0	6.2	1.0		1.7
Don't know	3.4	4.2	.3	1.3	3.6	3.4	4.0	2.5	2.4
Refused	1.1	.5	.6	2.3	3.3	1.4	5.1	2.5	1.9
None	15.3	.9	4.8	4.5	6.1	6.2	5.1	.7	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

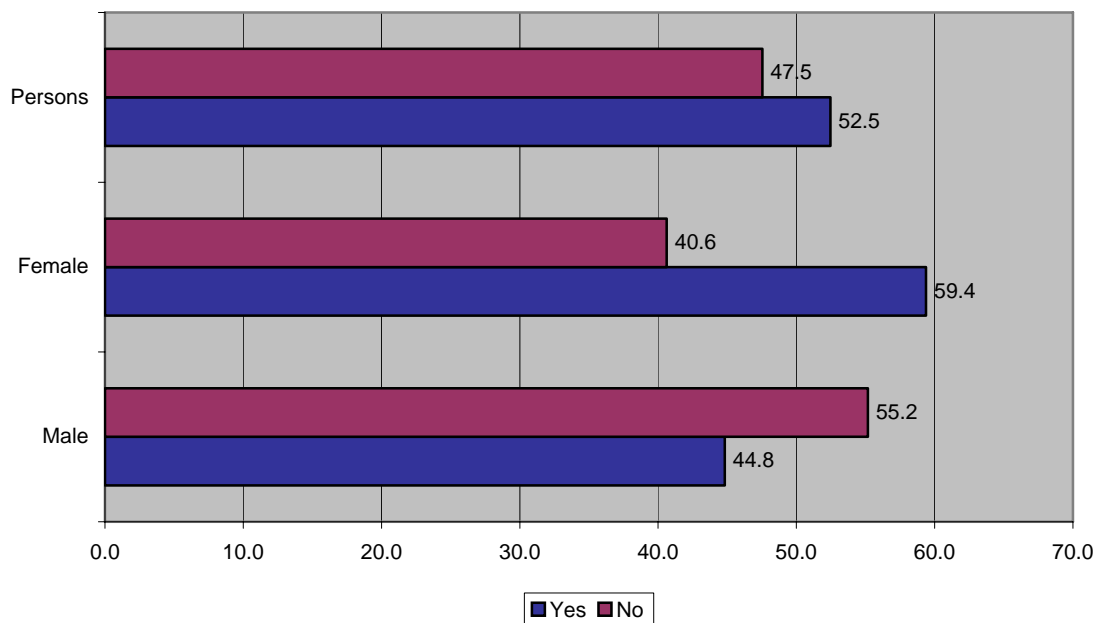
Just as women were more likely to earn less than one hundred dollars per week young people aged sixteen to nineteen were also more likely to earn less than this amount per week in comparison with older age groups. Conversely persons earning more than one thousand per week were more likely to be in the older age groups. Respondents sixty five years or over were more likely to be earning less than three hundred dollars per week than people in other age group.

Figure 15 Current employment situation by percent

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Full-time employed	29.3%	35.2%
Part-time employed	15.4%	18.6%
Self-employed full-time	3.8%	4.5%
Self-employed part-time	1.5%	1.8%
Unemployed - looking for full-time	1.6%	1.9%
Unemployed - looking for part-time	1.1%	1.3%
Home duties	11.5%	13.8%
Retired	12.9%	15.5%
Full-time student	7.6%	9.1%
Part-time student	2.6%	3.2%
Volunteer	4.3%	5.1%
Unable to work because of a disability	4.9%	5.9%
Not employed and not seeking work	.2%	1.4%
Other (specify)	2.4%	2.8%
Not applicable/don't know	.1%	.1%
Total	100.0%	

Fewer than three in ten respondents were in full-time employment and fewer than two in ten were employed part-time. Fewer than one in ten were self-employed and more than one in ten were home makers. More than one in ten respondents indicated that they were students. Unemployed people represented fewer than one in ten respondents. Approximately five percent of respondents indicated that they were unable to work because of a disability. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column suggests the degree of overlap. It can be seen from this column that some respondents who indicated they were in full-time employment also indicated they were part of other categories such as home duties, volunteers or students.

Figure 16 Proportion unemployed for longer than 12 months by gender by percent



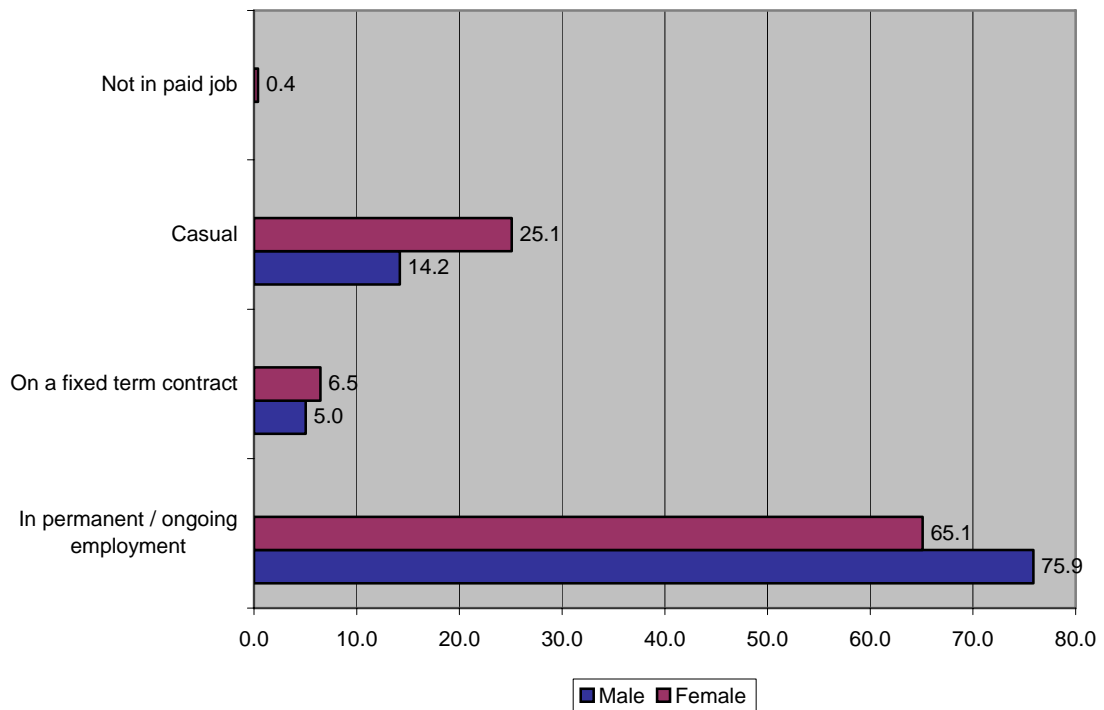
Respondents who indicated that they were unemployed were asked if they had been unemployed for longer than twelve months. Approximately half of the respondents who answered this question could be considered to be long-term unemployed.

Figure 17 Issues preventing respondents from participating in employment

	Percent of responses	Percent of Cases
Appropriate work experience	1.2%	1.3%
Appropriate education / qualifications	1.6%	1.8%
Appropriate training / skills	1.4%	1.5%
Appropriate / meaningful skilled or secure work	.7%	.8%
Employment opportunities that provide sufficient interest	.5%	.6%
Time due to child care responsibilities	7.0%	7.7%
Time due to other caring responsibilities	2.4%	2.6%
Time due to study responsibilities	4.1%	4.5%
Poor health / disability	13.3%	14.6%
Too old	5.6%	6.2%
Too young	.4%	.4%
No motor vehicle	.8%	.9%
Public transport system unavailable	.2%	.2%
Problems with physical access	.2%	.2%
Language barrier	.3%	.3%
Discrimination due to disability, ethnic	.5%	.5%
Other	3.5%	3.8%
Nothing	55.6%	61.2%
Don't know /refused	.2%	.3%
Total	100.0%	

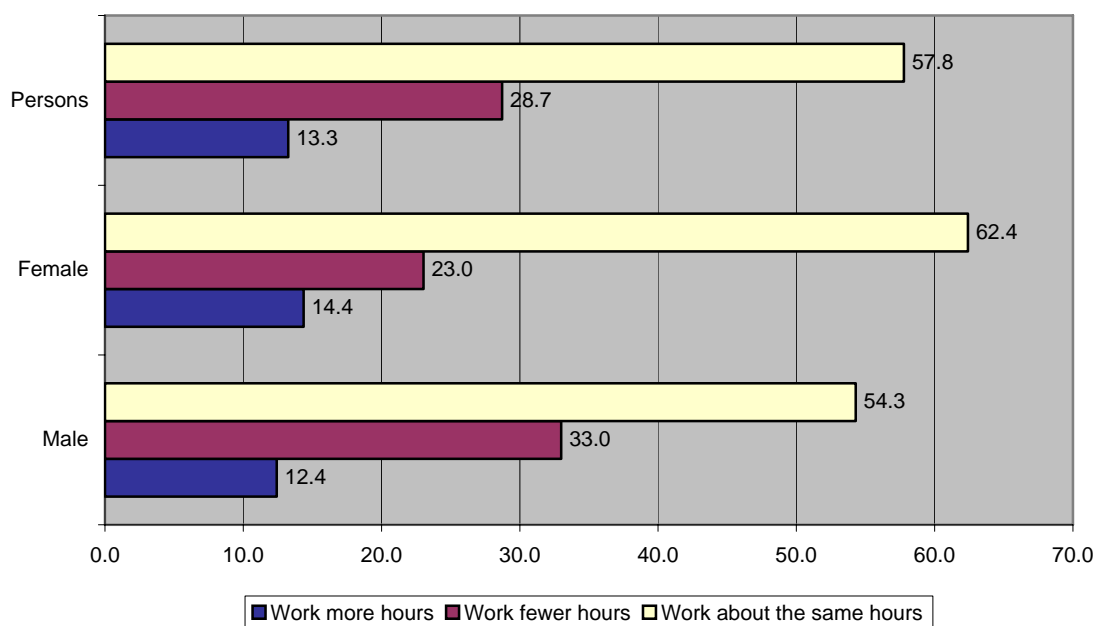
In response to a general question asked of all respondents, approximately four in ten indicated that there had been issues in the last twelve months that had prevented them from participating in employment. Poor health or disability in the last twelve months was nominated by more than one in ten respondents as preventing them from participating in employment. Child care and other care responsibilities were issues which prevented almost one in ten respondents from participating in employment. Very few respondents nominated appropriate education, training and skills or experience as issues which prevented them from participating in employment. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap, which was not high.

Figure 18 Employment status in main paid job by gender by percent



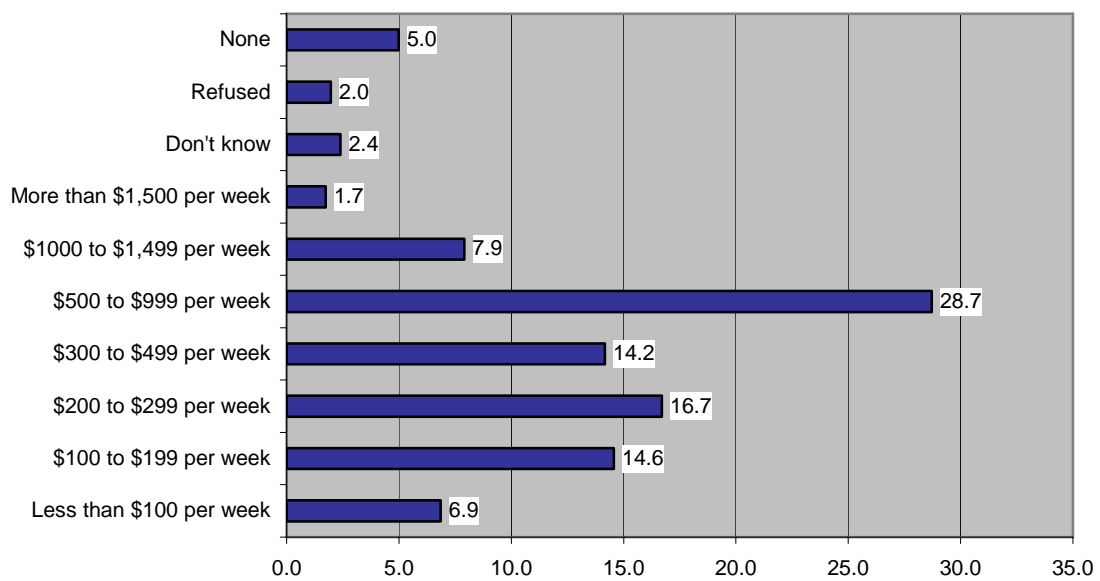
More than seven in ten respondents indicated that they were in permanent or ongoing employment. Fewer than two in ten stated that they were casual employees and less than one in ten said they were on a fixed-term contract. Women were more likely to be on a casual or fixed term contract than men and less likely to be in permanent or ongoing employment.

Figure 19 Preference for hours worked by gender by percent



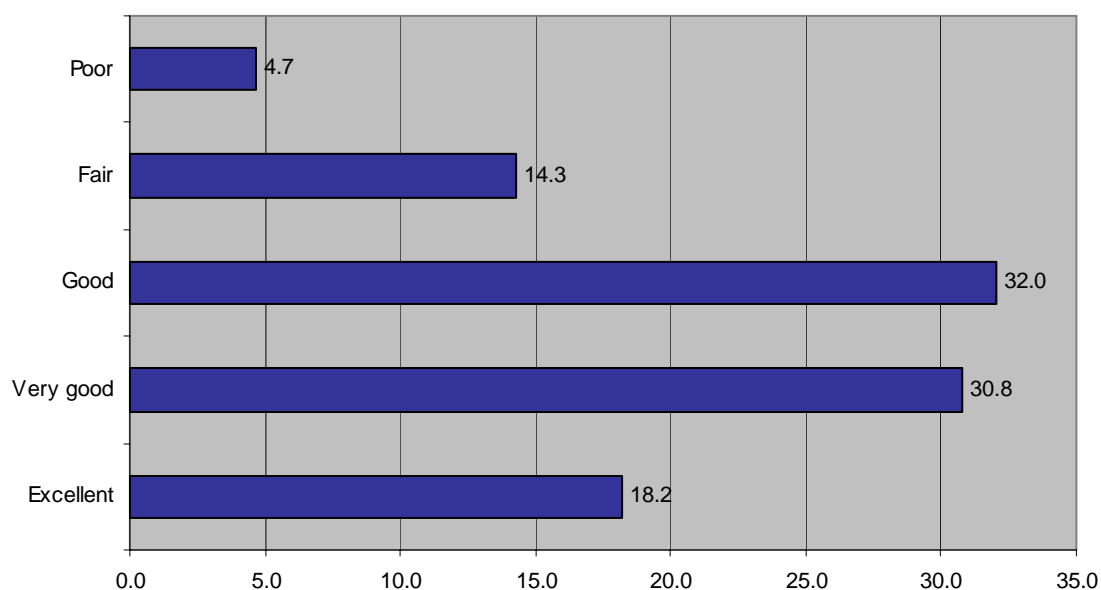
NASIS 2005 included a question on whether respondents wished to work more hours. A similar question is asked in occasional labour market surveys by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a measure of under-employment. That is, people who indicate that they would like to work more hours might be considered to be under-employed. More than one in ten respondents indicated that they wished to work more hours. Less than three in ten wished to work fewer hours and more than five in ten indicated that they wished to work about the same hours. Men were more likely than women to want to work more hours.

Figure 20 Approximate weekly earnings before tax by percent



More than six in ten respondents indicated that they earned less than \$499 per week before tax with more than two in ten earning less than \$199 per week. Fewer than three in ten indicated they earned between \$500 and \$999 per week. Fewer than one in ten earned more than \$1000 per week.

Figure 21 Health status by percent



More than eight in ten respondents indicated that their health was good, very good or excellent. Less than two in ten rated their health as fair or poor.

3. Social Participation

NASIS 2005 included a set of questions which sought to assess respondents' interactions with their neighbours, friends, relatives or work colleagues in terms of reciprocal help and assistance with everyday activities and personal issues over the last twelve months.

Figure 22 Assistance provided to neighbours, friends, relatives or work colleagues in last 12 months

	Percent of responses	Percent of Cases
Helped them with odd jobs	13.1%	65.9%
Lent them household items or equipment	12.5%	63.2%
Gave them household items or equipment	8.4%	42.2%
Provided food and meals	8.9%	44.8%
Assisted them with shopping	6.6%	33.3%
Looked after their children	9.8%	49.4%
Cared for another family member	4.8%	24.1%
Lent them money	7.5%	38.0%
Gave them money	5.7%	28.6%
Looked after their house or pet while away	9.0%	45.5%
Provided transport	11.7%	59.1%
Other	.1%	.3%
Given no assistance	2.0%	9.9%
Total	100.0%	

Almost all respondents indicated that they had provided their neighbors, friends, relatives or work colleagues with some sort of assistance with everyday household activities in the last twelve months. Only two percent indicated that they had not helped their neighbors, friends, relatives or work colleagues in the last twelve months. The most common forms of assistance were helping with odd jobs, lending household equipment and providing transport. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap. Overlap was high in most categories indicating that many respondents offered more than one form of assistance.

Figure 23 Assistance provided by neighbours, friends, relatives or work colleagues to respondents in last 12 months

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Helped you with odd jobs	16.5%	61.4%
Lent you household items or equipment	13.0%	48.2%
Gave you household items or equipment	6.7%	25.1%
Provided food and meals	9.3%	34.7%
Assisted you with shopping	6.0%	22.1%
Looked after your children	6.7%	24.8%
Cared for another family member	4.6%	17.0%
Lent you money	5.4%	20.0%
Gave you money	3.6%	13.3%
Looked after your house or pet while the	12.1%	45.1%
Provided transport	11.8%	43.8%
Other	.0%	.2%
Given no assistance	4.3%	15.8%
Total	100.0%	

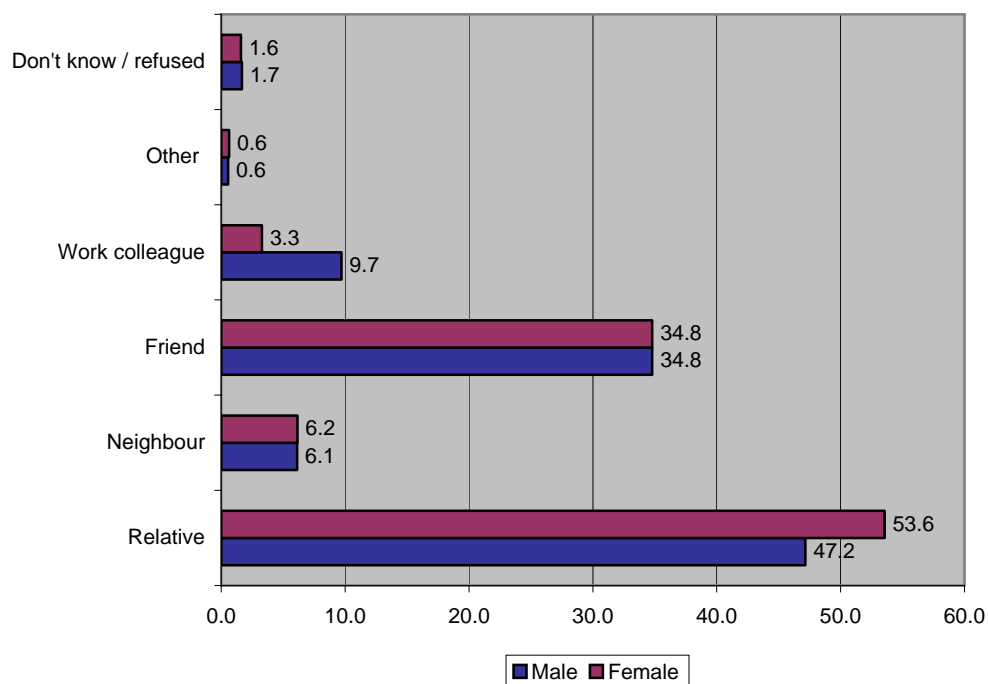
Most respondents reported they had received reciprocal assistance from their neighbours, friends, relatives or work colleagues. Fewer than five percent indicated that they had not received assistance of this nature in the last twelve months. The most common forms of assistance received were help with odd jobs, being lent household items or equipment, having their house or pet looked after while they were away and providing transport. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap. Overlap was high in most categories indicating that many respondents received more than one form of assistance.

Figure 24 Emotional assistance provided by respondents to neighbours, friends, relatives or work colleagues in last 12 months

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Sharing their confidence	24.3%	69.0%
Listening to their personal problems	28.7%	81.5%
Providing advice on personal relationships	22.2%	63.0%
Providing advice on family and children	19.5%	55.3%
Other	.2%	.5%
Given no assistance	5.1%	14.5%
Can't say / refused	.0%	.1%
Total	100.0%	

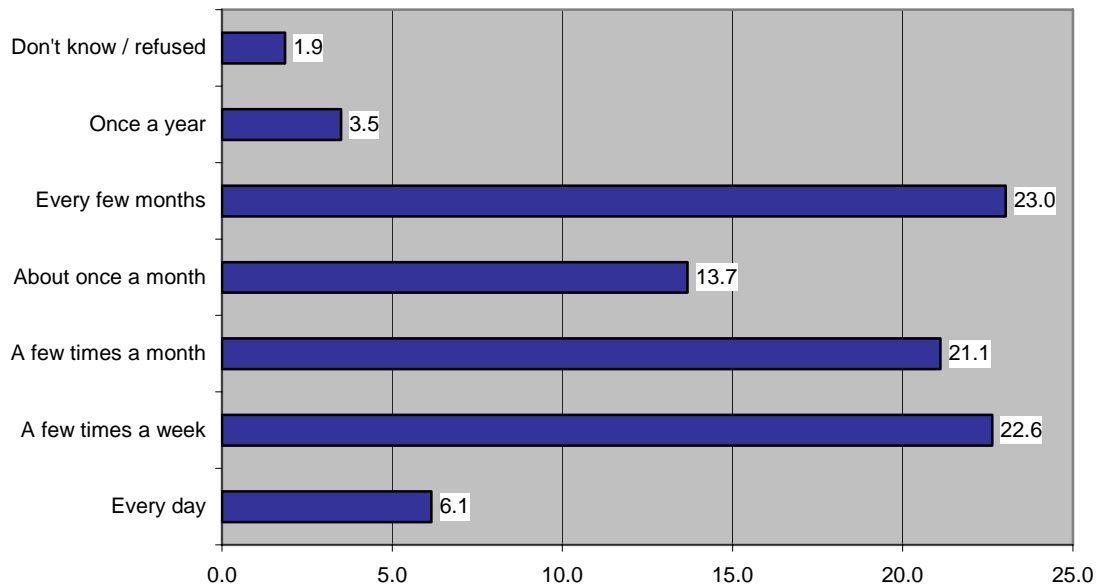
Respondents were also asked if they had provided assistance with personal issues to their neighbors, friends, relatives or work colleagues in the last twelve months. Again, most said that they had. Listening to personal problems, sharing confidence and providing advice on personal relationships were common forms of emotional assistance. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap. Overlap was high in most categories indicating that many respondents took part in more than one form of assistance.

Figure 25 Person who assisted respondents most in the last 12 months by gender by percent



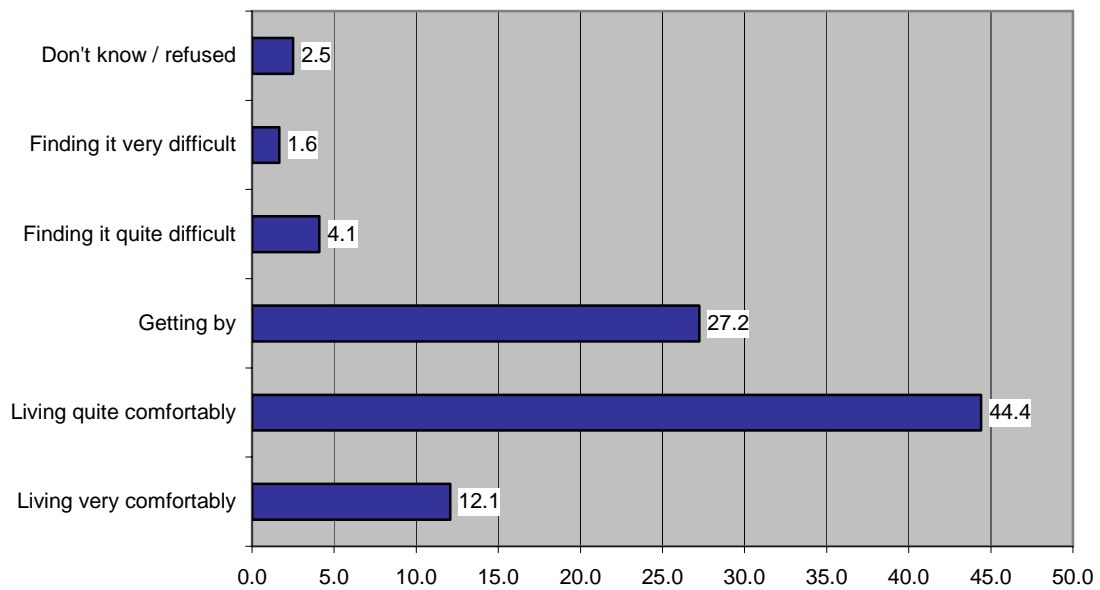
When respondents were asked who had assisted them the most in the last twelve months more than eight in ten nominated relatives or friends. Fewer than one in ten nominated work colleagues or neighbours. Women were more likely than men to nominate a relative as the person who helped them most. Conversely men were more likely to nominate a work colleague than women.

Figure 26 Frequency by which the person who assisted respondents most in the last 12 months helped by percent



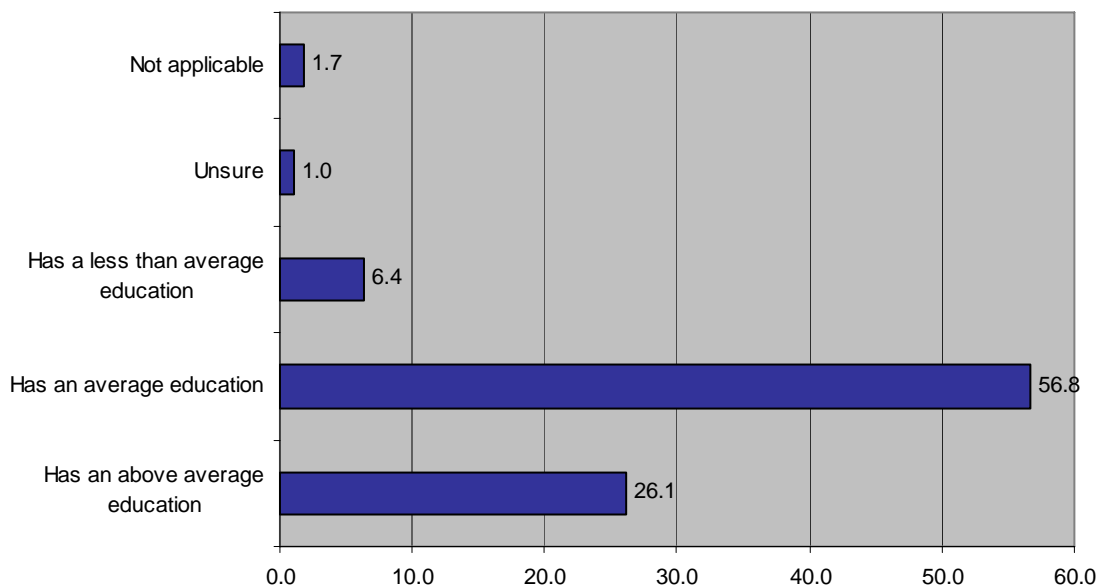
To assess the frequency with which people received assistance respondents were asked how frequently the person who assisted them most helped them. More than seven in ten respondents indicated that they had received assistance from their neighbour, friend, relative or work colleague who helped them most, more than a few times a month with more than two in ten indicating that they were receiving assistance a few times each week (Awkward sentence).

Figure 27 How the persons who assisted respondents were living by percent



NASIS 2005 included questions on the background of the person who assisted respondents most with everyday activities and other forms of informal assistance. More than six in ten respondents indicated that the person who helped them the most was living comfortably or very comfortably.

Figure 28 Education of the persons who assisted respondents the most by percent



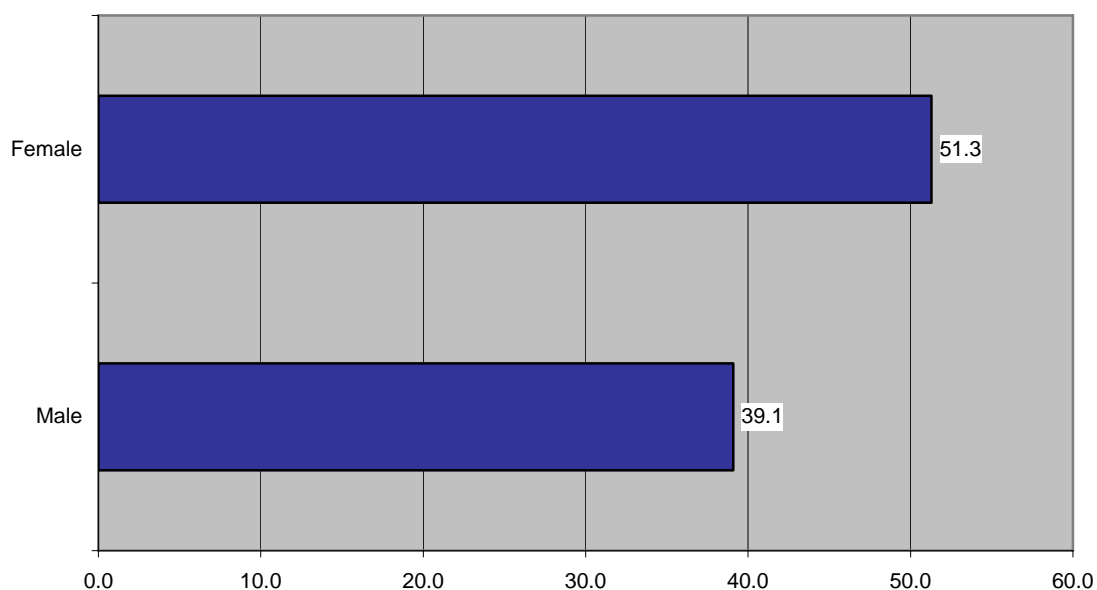
More than nine in ten respondents said that the person who assisted them the most had an average or above average education. Fewer than one in ten indicated that the person who helped them most had a less than average education.

Figure 29 Work status of the persons who assisted respondents the most

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Full-time employed	37.6%	42.3%
Part-time employed	14.5%	16.3%
Self-employed full-time	5.1%	5.8%
Self-employed part-time	1.4%	1.6%
Unemployed	1.7%	1.9%
Home duties	12.3%	13.9%
Retired	13.2%	14.8%
Full-time student	3.1%	3.5%
Part-time student	2.0%	2.2%
Volunteer	3.5%	3.9%
Unable to work because of disability/other	2.6%	3.0%
Not employed and not seeking work	.8%	.9%
Other	.8%	.9%
Not applicable	1.4%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	

More than five in ten respondents stated that the person who assisted them the most was in full-time or part-time employment. More than one in ten were in home duties or retired.

Figure 30 Gender of the persons who assisted respondents the most by percent

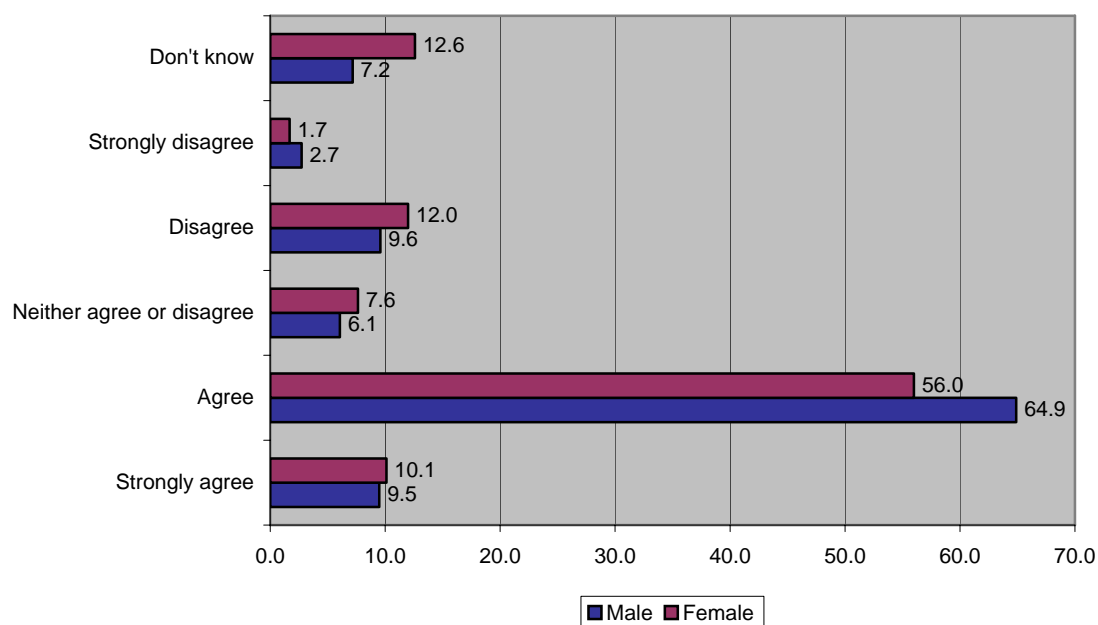


The person who assisted respondents the most was more likely to be female than male. Fewer than five in ten respondents indicated that the person who assisted them the most was male.

4. Perceptions of community

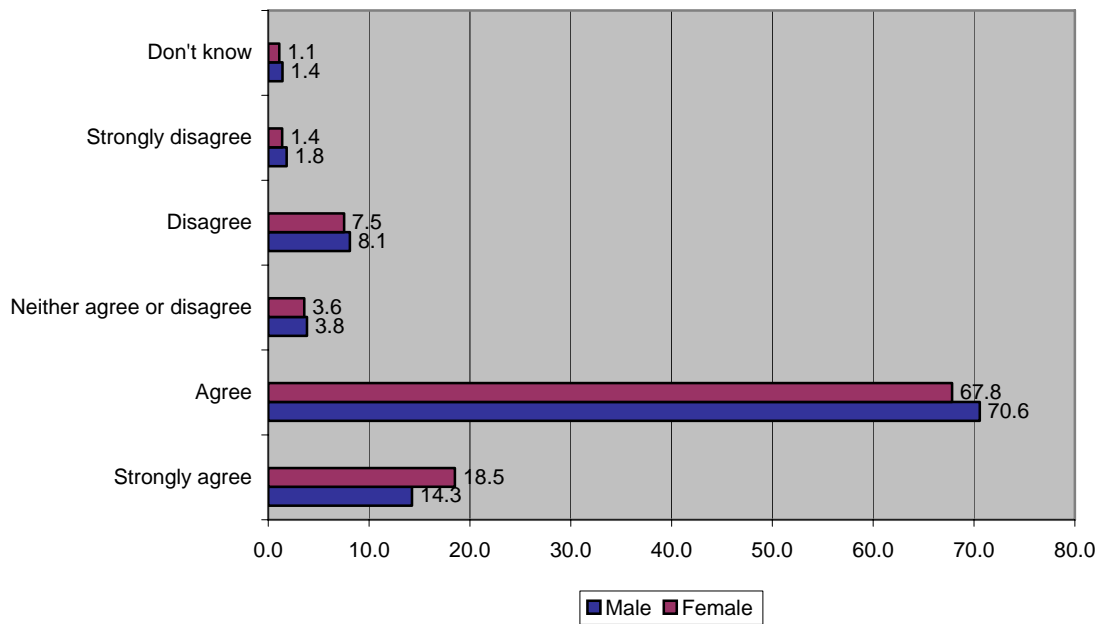
NASIS 2005 also included questions on whether people felt that their community was a friendly place to live, whether it was welcoming towards newcomers and whether people felt they were part of their local community. Additional questions were asked on how people felt about differences in their community based on wealth and social status, education and culture and between young people and older people.

Figure 31 Local community is friendly towards newcomers by gender by percent



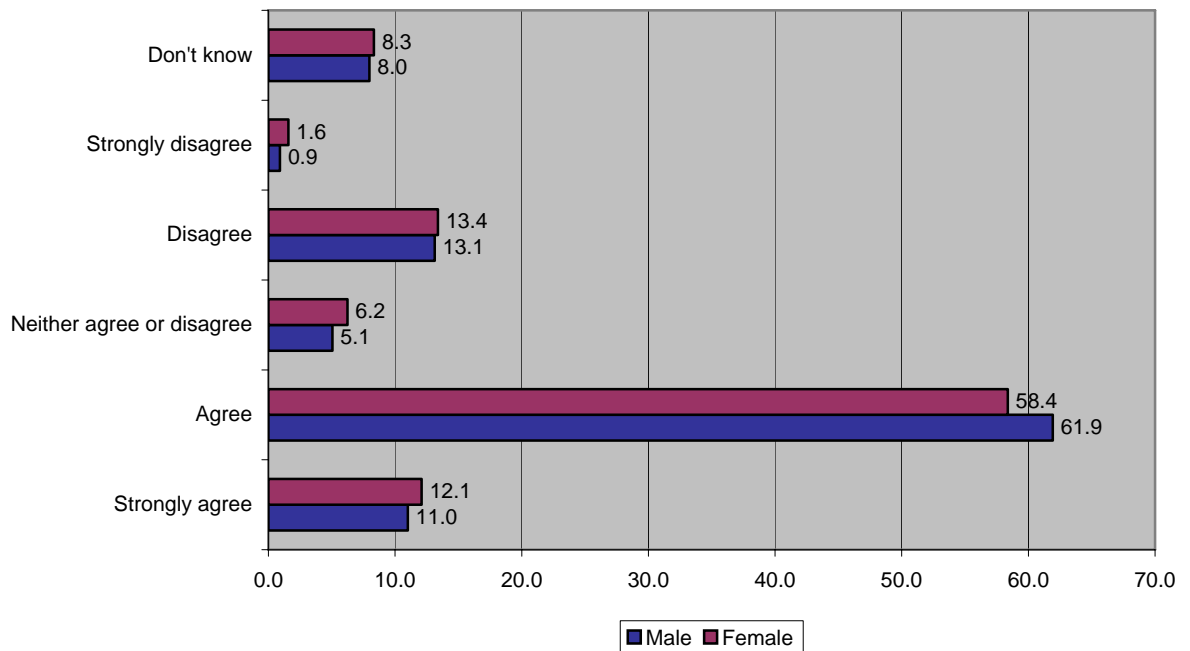
More than seven in ten respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their community was friendly towards newcomers, albeit more than one in ten said that it was not. Men were more likely to agree that their community was friendly towards newcomers than women.

Figure 32 Local community is a friendly place to live by gender by percent



More than eight in ten respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their community was a friendly place to live.

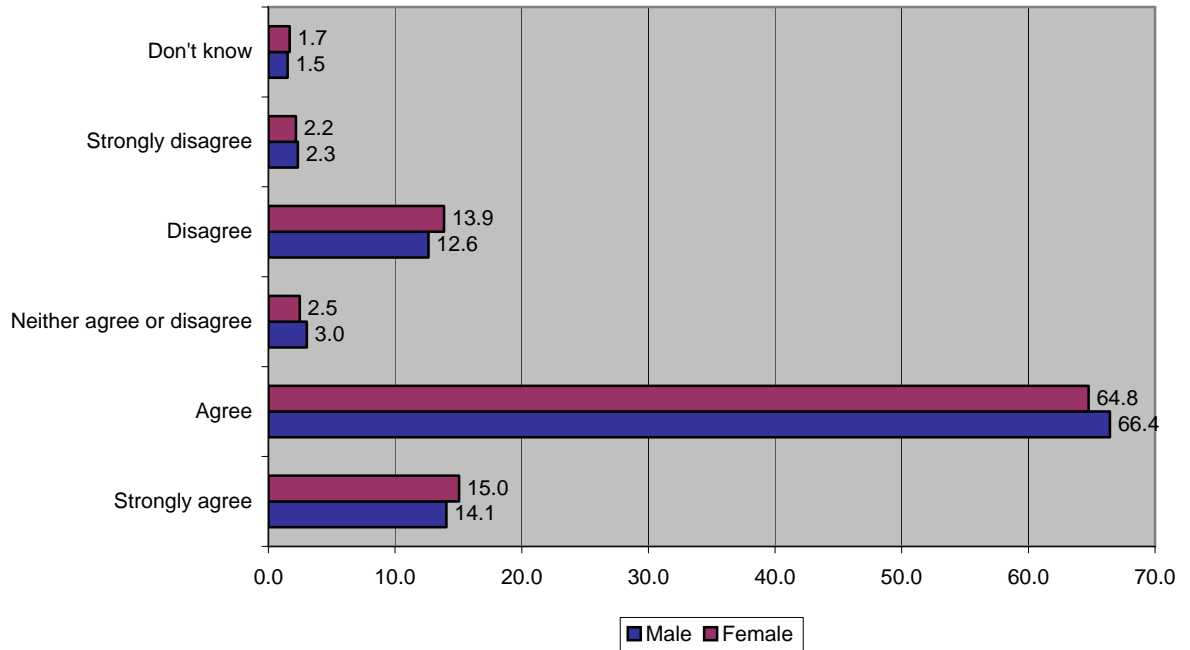
Figure 33 Local feel that they are part of their community by gender by percent



Source: Australian Institute for Social Research, NASIS 2005

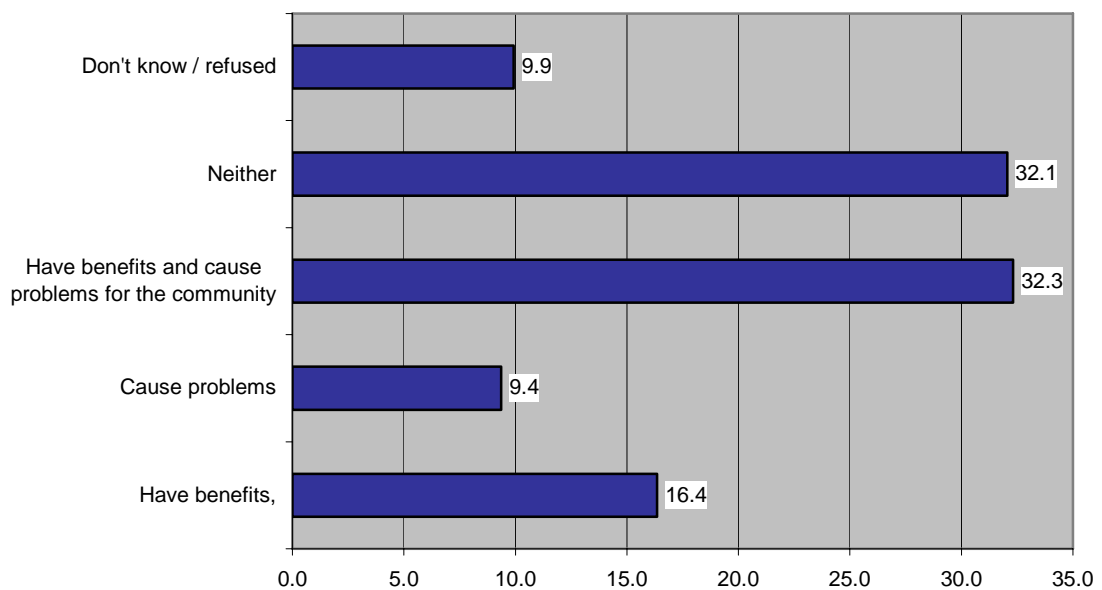
More than seven in ten said that most of the local people they knew felt they were part of the community.

Figure 34 I feel that I am part of this community by gender by percent



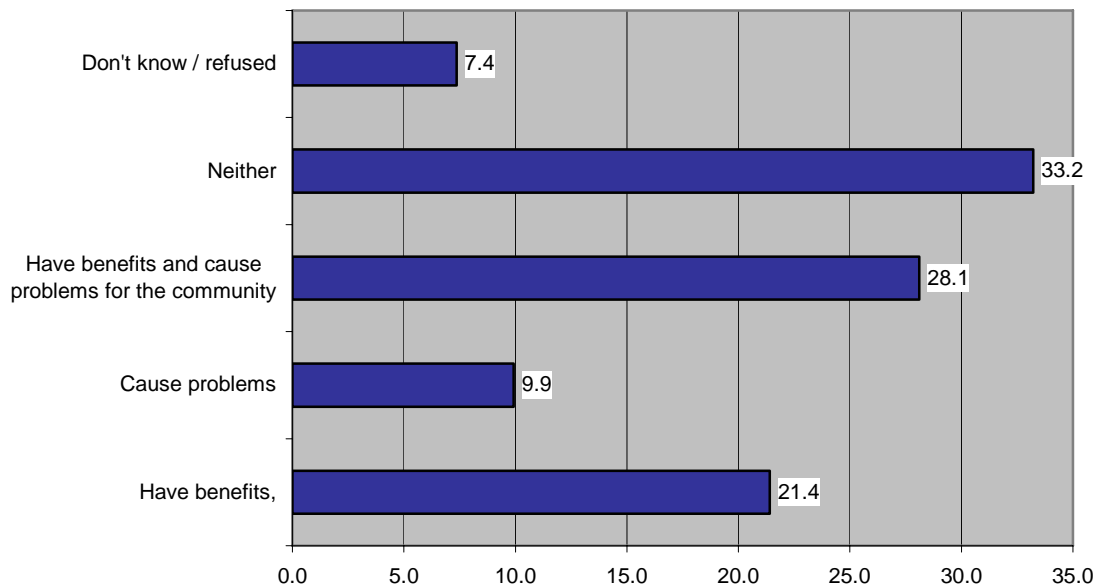
More than eight in ten respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they themselves were part of the community.

Figure 35 Whether differences in wealth and social status have benefits or cause problems by percent



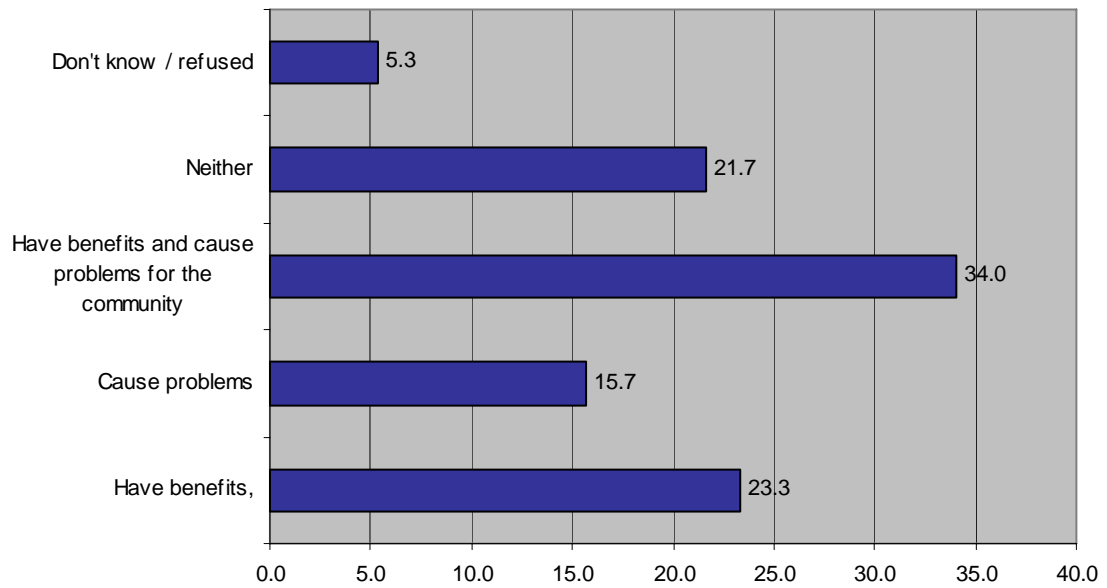
More people felt that differences in wealth and social status in their community had benefits than caused problems although more than one in seven said that these differences did both. More than three in ten said that such differences neither caused problems or had benefits.

Figure 36 Whether differences in ethnicity or cultural background have benefits or cause problems by percent



Twice as many people felt that differences in cultural and ethnic backgrounds in the community had benefits than those who felt that these differences caused problems. More than two in ten said differences in cultural and ethnic backgrounds in the community had benefits. More than one in three said such differences neither caused problems nor had benefits.

Figure 37 Whether differences between the older and younger generation have benefits or cause problems by percent

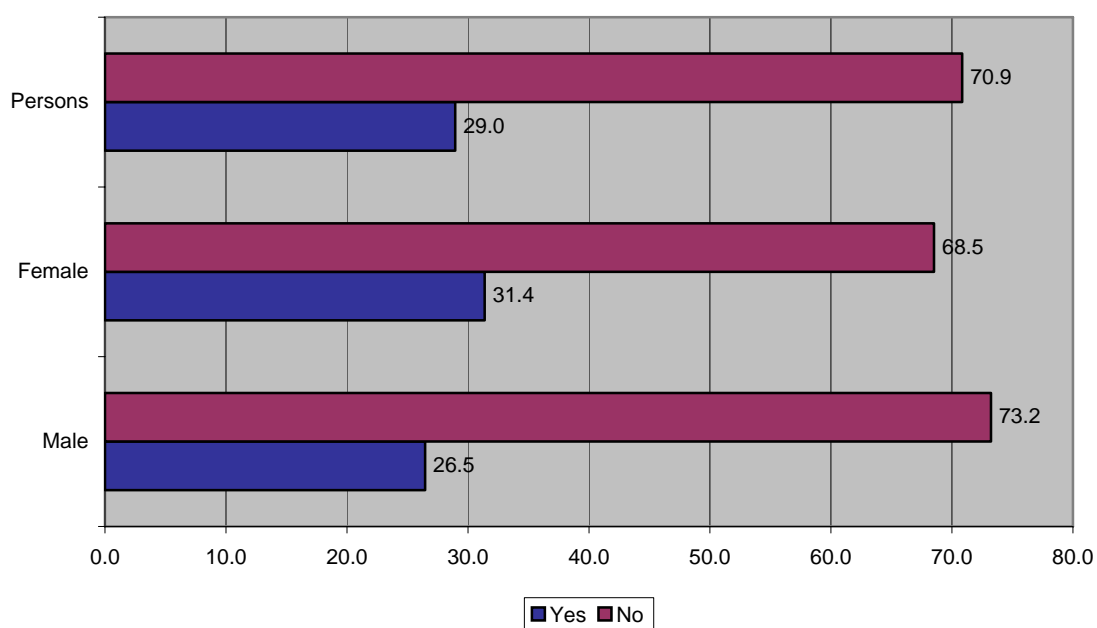


More than one in two respondents indicated that differences between the older and younger generations had benefits compared with less than one in two who felt these differences caused problems. More than one in three stated that these differences both caused problems and had benefits. A further one in two felt that the differences between the older and younger generations neither caused problems or had benefits.

5. Community participation

In addition to questions on informal participation in the life of the community, respondents were asked if they had taken part in formal volunteering and similar activities.

Figure 38 Undertaken any volunteer activity in the last twelve months by gender by percent



Approximately three in ten respondents had undertaken formal volunteering in the last twelve months. Women were more likely than men to have volunteered in the last twelve months.

Figure 39 Name of organisations volunteered for

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of cases</i>
Animal welfare	.4%	.4%
Apex	.8%	.9%
Cancer council	.6%	.7%
Hospital	1.0%	1.1%
Landcare	.2%	.3%
Lions	.6%	.7%
Meals on wheels	2.1%	2.4%
Neighbourhood watch	1.9%	2.1%
Rotary	1.1%	1.3%
Salvation Army	3.8%	4.2%
School	15.4%	17.2%
Social club	4.4%	4.9%
Surf life saving club	.7%	.8%
Other	66.3%	74.3%
Can't say	.6%	.7%
Refused	.2%	.2%
Total	100.0%	

Of those that had undertaken volunteering and indicated which organisation they had volunteered for, most volunteered for schools, social clubs or charitable organisations such as the Salvation Army and Meals on Wheels.

Most had volunteered for a single organisation, but more than one in ten had volunteered for two organisations and fewer than one in a hundred for three organisations.

Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap. Overlap was not high in most categories, which indicates that most respondents did not volunteer for more than one organisation.

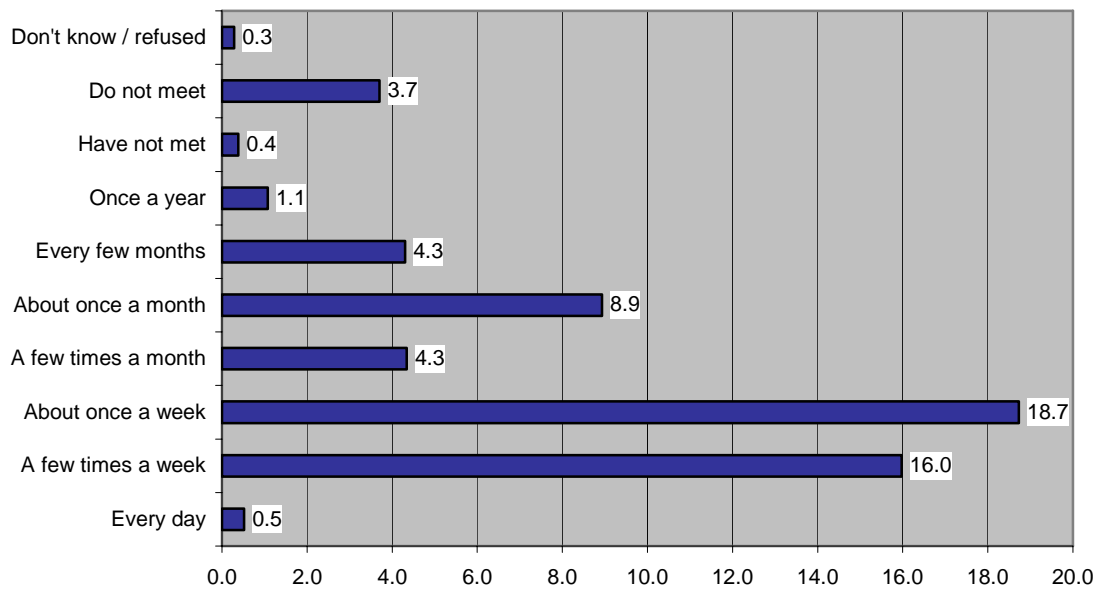
Figure 40 Membership of clubs and societies

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Union or professional group	12.8%	17.9%
Political party or group	.9%	1.2%
Sports or recreation club	22.9%	31.9%
Cultural group	2.9%	4.0%
Religious affiliated group	10.2%	14.2%
School or student group	10.4%	14.4%
Neighborhood, civic or community association	5.6%	7.9%
Services club or fraternal organization	2.8%	3.9%
Other group	1.5%	2.2%
None	30.0%	41.8%
Total	100.0%	

Respondents were also asked if they had formally participated in clubs and societies. Seven in ten were a member or participant in a community group or organisation in the last 12 months. Of this group, the greatest proportion, more than three in ten, belonged to a sports or recreation club, while the remainder were associated with union or professional groups (fewer than two in ten), school or student groups (more than one in ten), religious affiliated groups, neighbourhood, civic or community groups, cultural groups, services club or fraternal organisations or political party or groups.

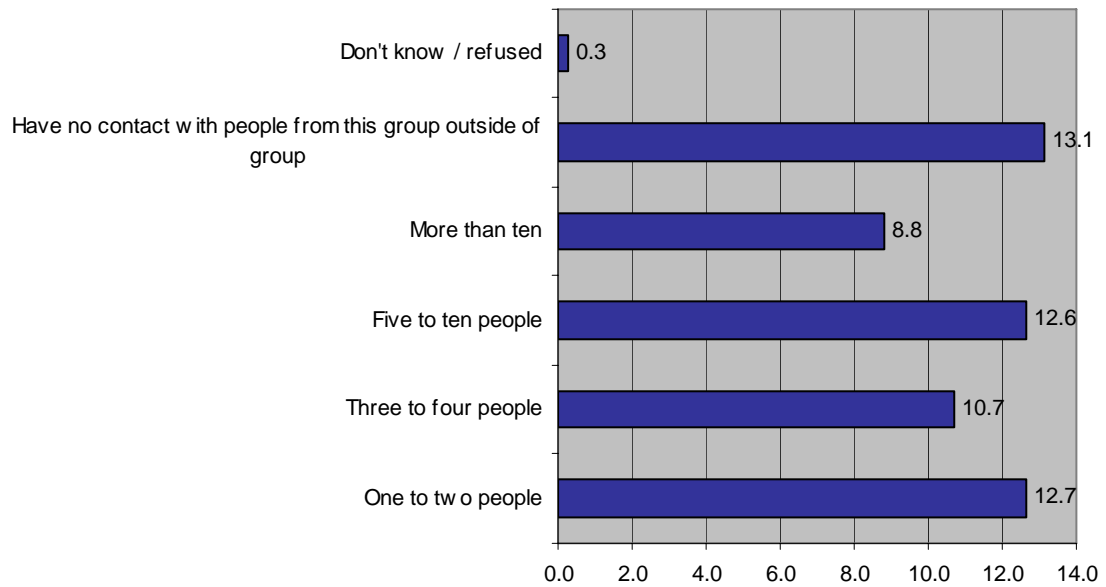
Of this group, approximately five in ten were a member or participant in more than one community group or organisation. More than three in ten were associated with two groups, one in ten with three groups and five per cent indicated that they were involved with four groups or more.

Figure 41 Frequency of meeting with the group respondent most involved with by percent



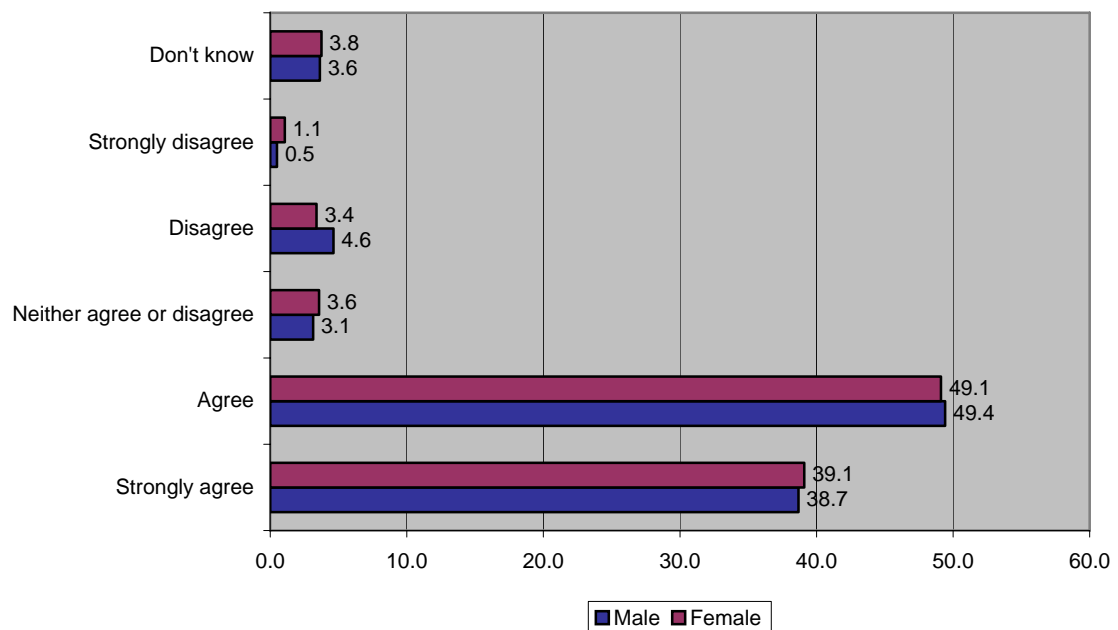
The frequency of meetings of the community group or organisation that respondents were most involved with varied, although most met on a regular basis. More than six in ten met with their group more frequently than once a week and more than two in ten met at least once a month.

Figure 42 Number of people from group in regular contact with outside of group meetings and activities by percent



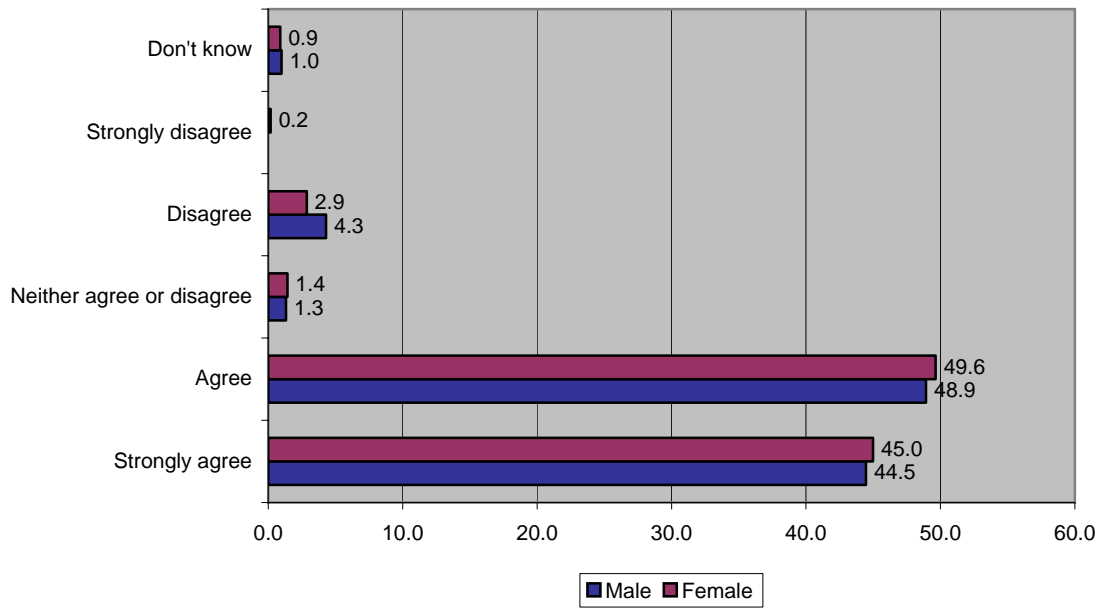
More than seven in ten of those who were involved with a community group/ organisation maintained regular contact with others in the same group/ organisation. The extent of contact varied but more than four in ten kept in regular contact with four or fewer people and more than two in ten kept in regular contact with five to ten people from the group they had most involvement with.

Figure 43 The members of this group can be trusted by percent



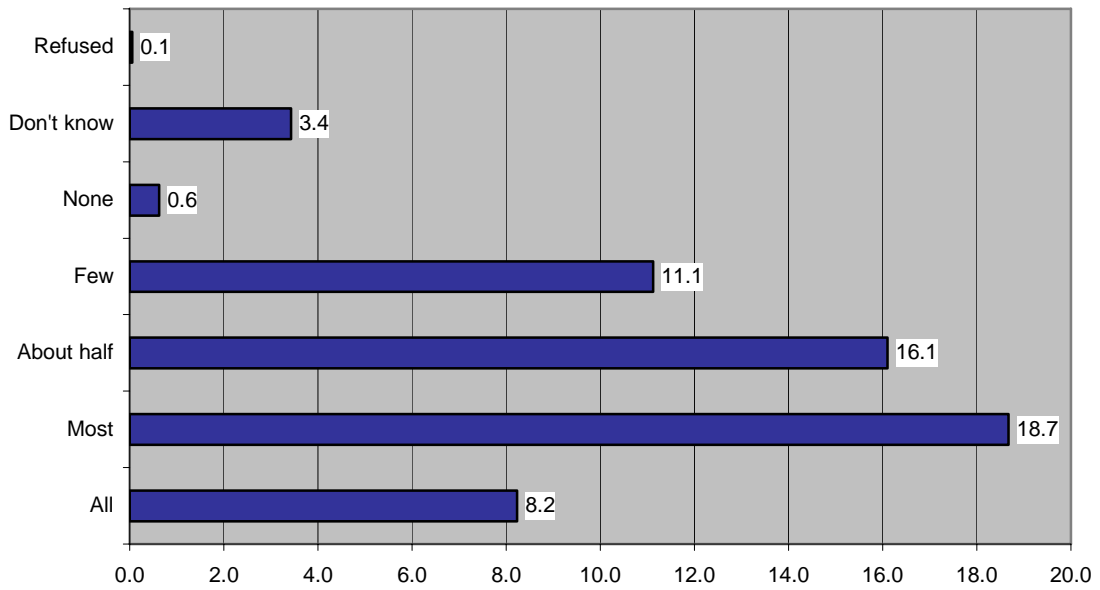
Respondents indicated that they had high trust in the members of the group that they were most involved with. Approximately nine in ten agreed or strongly agreed with a statement that “the members of this group can be trusted.”. Fewer than five percent disagreed with this statement. There were no significant differences in responses to this question between men and women.

Figure 44 I feel part of this group



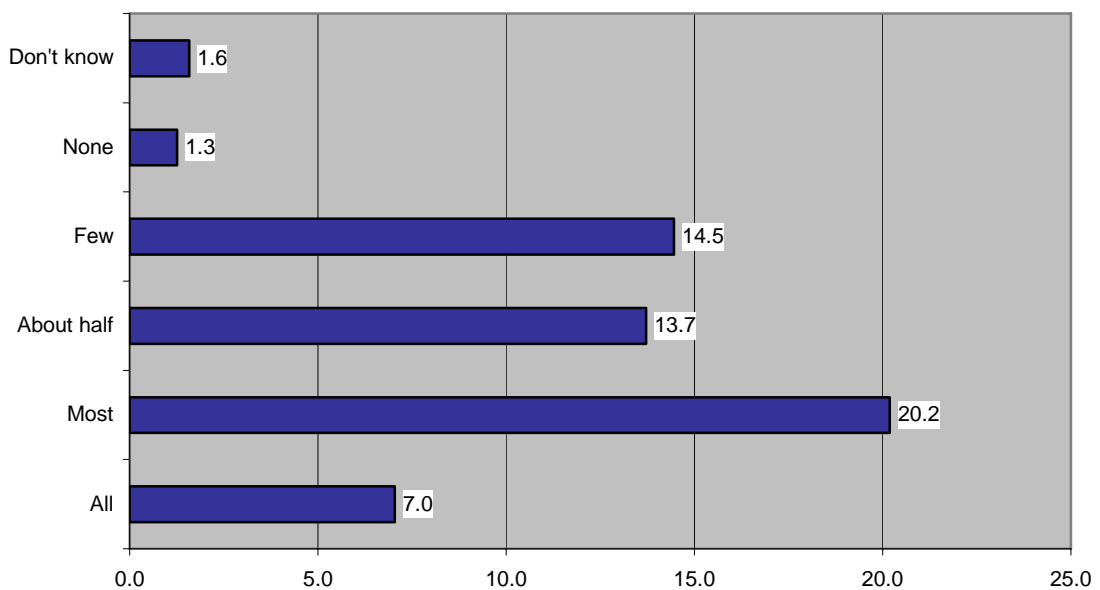
Respondents strongly identified with their group. More than nine in ten agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “I feel part of this group”. There were no significant differences in responses to this question between men and women.

Figure 45 How many in group most committed to are the same or similar in terms of their wealth and social status by percent



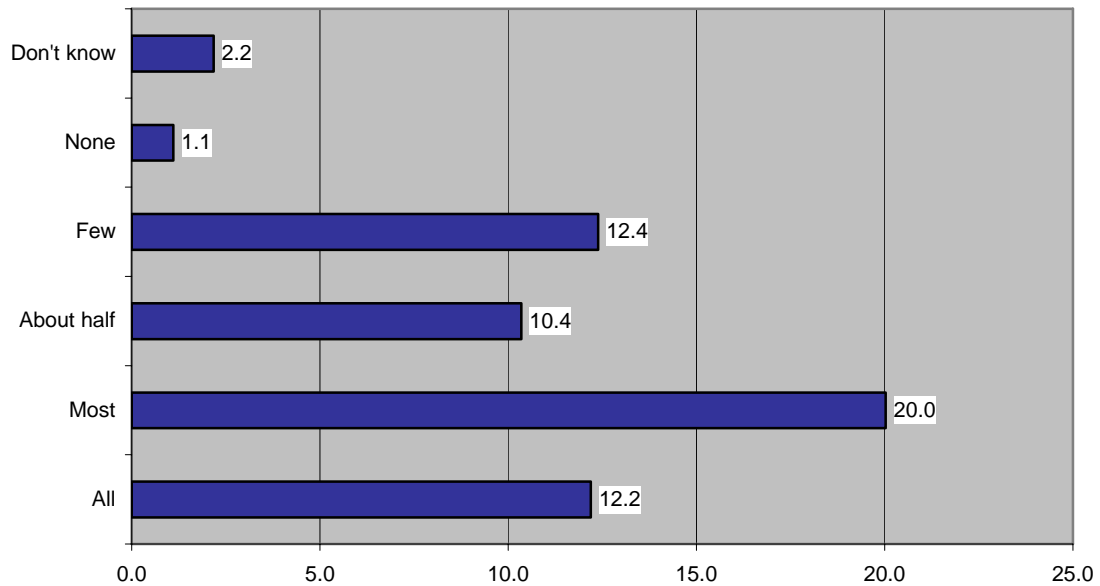
The similarity of members of the group or organisation that respondents were most involved in – with regard to wealth and social status, ethnic or cultural background and age was considerable. Approximately eight in ten respondents indicated that about half, most or all of their group were the same or similar in terms of their wealth and social status.

Figure 46 How many in group most committed to are the same or similar in terms of their age by percent



More than seven in ten indicated that half, most or all of their group were of the same or similar age.

Figure 47 How many in group most committed to are the same or similar in terms of their ethnic or cultural background by percent



And more than seven in ten said that the members of their group were the same or similar in terms of their culture and ethnicity.

Figure 48 Occupations of people in the group respondents most committed to

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Own their own business	17.8%	42.1%
Senior manager in a firm, business	12.8%	30.4%
Senior person in a government department	6.7%	15.8%
Employed in a professional occupation	17.2%	40.7%
Federal or State politician	1.5%	3.5%
Local councilor	3.3%	7.8%
Union official	3.9%	9.4%
Religious leader	6.5%	15.5%
Retired	19.4%	45.9%
Other	4.1%	9.8%
Can't say	6.8%	16.1%
Total	100.0%	

This level of similarity was also evident in relation to the line of work/ occupation of those members, with more than three in ten reporting that members of their group were in the same line of work.

The line of work of members of the group or organisation that respondents were most involved in can be characterised as professional, influential and power-based, indicating the potential benefits and opportunities associated with the networks that respondents were part of. Most categorised their members as either retired, business owners, professionals, or senior managers in the private or public sectors while the remainder were religious leaders, politicians or union officials. Fewer than one in ten were in other lines of work. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap. Overlap was high in most categories indicating that many respondents had access to more than one person in an occupation of influence in the groups they were most committed to.

6. Prevention from taking part in social, recreational and community activities

NASIS 2005 also asked questions on issues that prevented people from taking part in the life of the community.

Figure 49 Barriers to taking part in social, recreational or group activities

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	
	<i>s</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Fear of burglary or vandalism	2.0%	3.4%
Fear of personal attack	2.3%	3.8%
Lack of time due to child care responsibilities	9.8%	16.5%
Lack of time due to other caring responsibilities	6.5%	11.0%
Too old, sick or disabled	7.0%	11.9%
Lack of time due to paid work	18.0%	30.4%
Lack of information on how to get involved	6.6%	11.1%
No vehicle	4.6%	7.8%
Public transport unavailable	2.1%	3.5%
No one to go out with	5.6%	9.4%
Problems with physical access	1.8%	3.0%
Language barrier	.6%	1.0%
Felt unwelcome due to disability, gender	1.3%	2.2%
Not interested	12.0%	20.3%
Other	2.0%	3.4%
None	18.0%	30.4%
Can't say / refused	.0%	.1%
Total	100.0%	

Close to two in ten respondents raised the issue of caring responsibilities as having prevented them from taking part in social, recreational or group activities in the last twelve months. Lack of time due to paid work was an issue for fewer than two in ten respondents. No vehicle, lack of public transport, lack of information and no one to go out with were also issues for some respondents.

7. Political participation

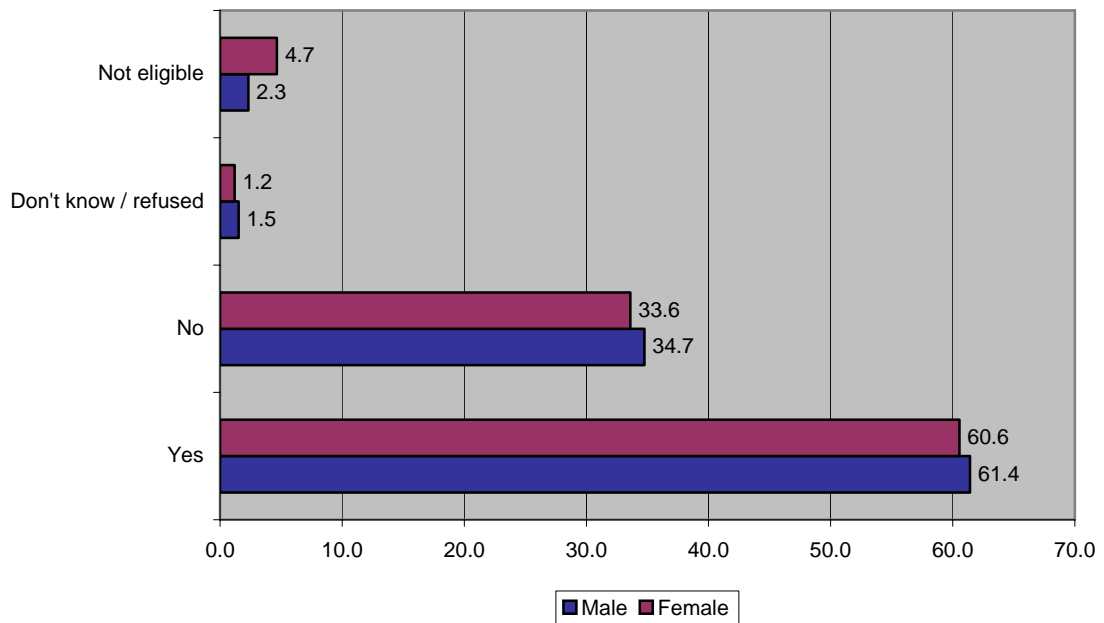
Figure 50 Types of participation

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
Signed a petition	15.3%	26.6%
Contacted a State MP	5.3%	9.2%
Contacted a Federal MP	2.7%	4.8%
Written a letter or sent an email to the council	6.0%	10.5%
Contacted a local councillor	7.5%	13.0%
Attended a council meeting	1.2%	2.0%
Written a letter to the editor of a news	2.2%	3.8%
Emailed or called a radio or television	5.7%	10.0%
Talked to people living near you about an issue	25.2%	43.9%
Attended a public meeting about an issue	3.7%	6.4%
Attended a protest march or rally	1.3%	2.3%
Don't know / refused	.3%	.5%
None	23.6%	41.1%
Total	100.0%	

More than seven in ten respondents indicated that they had undertaken political engagement in the last 12 months. This activity related to talking to locals about an issue of concern, signing a petition, contacting a Federal, State, or Local Government MP or Councillor, contacting the local council or radio or television program and attending a public meeting.

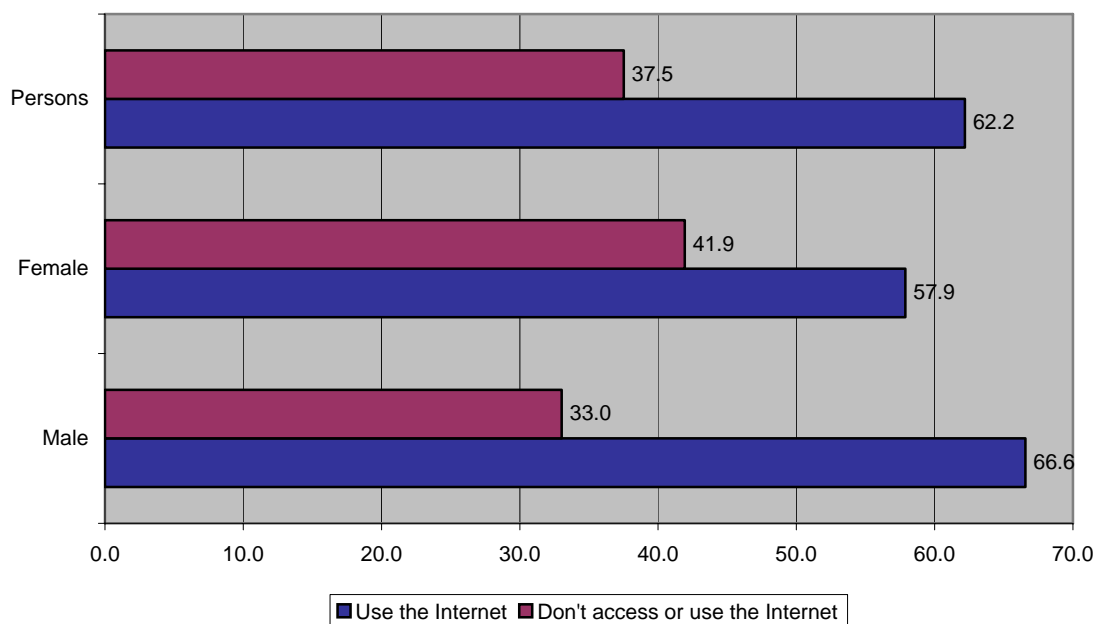
More than five in ten engaged with government, particularly local government, with a greater proportion contacting a local councillor than a State Federal MP. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap and hence the extent to which respondents engaged in more than one form of political participation.

Figure 51 Voted in the last local government elections by gender by percent



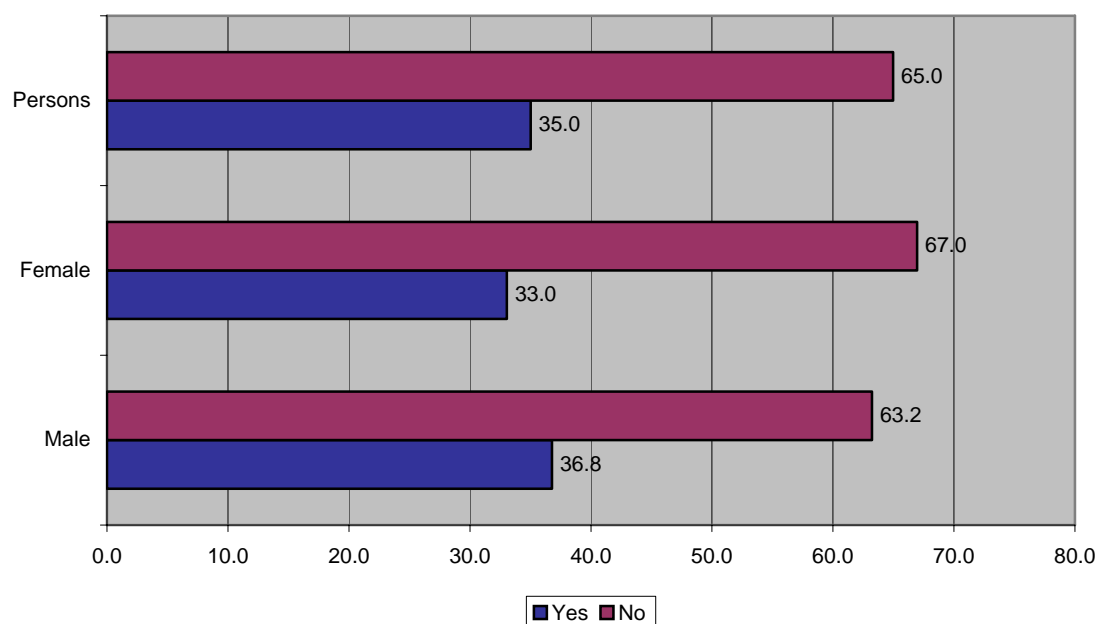
Voting is voluntary in local government elections in South Australia and is considered an indicator of civic engagement. More than six in ten respondents indicated that they had voted in the last local government elections.

Figure 52 Access to the Internet by gender by percent



More than six in ten respondents indicated that they had access to the Internet. Men were more likely than women to indicate that they used the Internet.

Figure 53 Have you been in contact through the Internet with people outside of your usual circle of friends, family and acquaintances?



Source: Australian Institute for Social Research, NASIS 2005

More than three in ten respondents who used the Internet indicated that they had been in contact through the Internet with people outside of their usual circle of friends, family and acquaintances, albeit more than six in ten said that they did not use the Internet for this purpose. Men were slightly more likely than women to have been in contact with people outside of their usual circle through the internet.

Figure 54 Have you established contacts with any of these groups of people through the Internet?

	<i>Percent of responses</i>	<i>Percent of Cases</i>
People who share my political interests	2.6%	5.5%
People who share my hobbies / recreation	27.4%	57.3%
People who share my religion	5.2%	11.0%
People who share my profession / occupation	19.7%	41.3%
People in my family	26.3%	54.9%
People in similar life situations	13.3%	27.8%
Other groups	1.7%	3.6%
None	3.7%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	

The most common groups of people that respondents established contact with through the Internet were people who shared their hobbies and recreational

interests, people in their family, professional or work colleagues and people in similar life situations. Respondents were able to make more than one response to this question and consequently some of these categories overlap. The Percent of Cases column indicates the degree of overlap. Overlap was high in most categories indicating that many respondents used the Internet to establish relationships with more than one group.

8 Discussion

Many in the community of Northern Adelaide are living on incomes below the national average and more than four in ten suffer from housing stress. However, it is clear also that most feel that they are living comfortably or at least getting by.

One in two said they were in paid employment or self employed, with most of the remainder being engaged in home duties, retired, studying, or unable to work through illness or disability. Fewer than three percent indicated that they were unemployed and looking for full-time or part-time work. Of this group, approximately half had been seeking work for more than twelve months.

Most respondents who indicated that they were in employment also said that they were in ongoing or permanent employment. Fewer than one in five indicated that they were in casual employment with the remainder being employed on fixed term contracts or other arrangements.

It was noteworthy nonetheless that one in four in ten respondents reported issues that had prevented them from participating in employment in the last twelve months. Child care and other care responsibilities as well as poor health or disability were the most commonly nominated issues which prevented participation in employment. Few respondents indicated that they had been prevented from participating in employment because of education, training or skills issues.

Whilst most respondents had completed at least a year 10 level of schooling, more than four in five indicated that they had no post-secondary education. Fewer than one in ten of respondents who had post-secondary qualifications had attained a Bachelor degree. Only four percent had post-graduate qualifications. The greatest proportion of those with post-secondary qualifications held trade certificates or TAFE diplomas.

More than six in ten respondents lived with a partner and almost four in ten had dependants living with them. Of the latter group more than six in ten had two or more dependants. Dependants were predominantly children with a small proportion of respondents supporting aged persons or persons with a chronic illness or disability.

Most respondents were home owners or buying a home with fewer than three in ten renting. Of the latter group fewer than one in ten were in public housing.

The respondents to NASIS 2005 indicated they were an inclusive community, which exhibited high civic engagement. Almost all had helped their friends and neighbours with everyday household activities in the last twelve months and most did so on a regular basis. In return almost all respondents received reciprocal assistance with activities like help with odd jobs, transport or looking after houses and pets while people were away. These forms of assistance extended to personal issues such as providing advice on relationships, family and children and sharing confidences.

The people from Northern Adelaide who responded to NASIS 2005 tended to see their local community as a friendly place to live, which was welcoming to newcomers and where most people felt they were part of the community. More than eight in ten respondents indicated that they themselves felt part of their community.

The respondents seemed tolerant of differences in wealth and social status, ethnic or cultural background and between the older and younger generation. More people indicated that they saw benefits in such differences than said they caused problems. Moreover, a large proportion of residents indicated that they could see both sides of the picture. That is, they indicated that differences in wealth, culture and age had benefits but could also cause problems.

High civic engagement was also evident in the proportion of respondents from Northern Adelaide who had undertaken formal volunteering activity and / or participated in clubs and societies. Almost three in ten respondents indicated that they had engaged in formal volunteering with an organisation in the last twelve months. Of those who indicated that they had volunteered and named an organisation most volunteered for schools, societies or charitable organisations such as the Salvation Army and Meals on Wheels. More than one in ten respondents who volunteered had volunteered for more than one organisation in the last twelve months.

Moreover, more than seven in ten respondents indicated that they had participated in a club or society in the last 12 months. Of this group, more than three in ten belonged to a sport or recreation club, whilst the remainder were associated with union or professional groups, school or student groups, services clubs and neighbourhood and civic groups. Approximately five in ten of this group were a member or participant in more than one group with some respondents indicating that they were members of four groups or more. The frequency with which respondents met with the groups they were most involved in suggests that most respondents were enthusiastic participants in clubs and societies. More than six in ten indicated that they met with the group that they were most involved with at least once a week and more than eight in ten stated that they met with their group at least once a month.

Regular participation in clubs and society was associated with regular contact with people from the group outside of group meetings and activities, which suggests the importance of participation in social activities in the formation of inclusive networks.

More than seven in ten participants in clubs and societies indicated that they had regular contact with people from the group they were most involved in outside of group meetings. More than a third of this group had regular contact outside of meetings with five or more people.

Respondents indicated that they had high trust in the members of the group that they were most involved with and exhibited strong identification with their group. Group membership tended to be homogenous with most respondents indicating that many of their group had similar backgrounds to themselves in terms of wealth, social status, age, ethnicity and culture.

Nevertheless significant diversity was evident in terms of group membership. Two in ten reported that group members differed from themselves in terms of wealth and social status, four in ten in terms of age and one in two in terms of ethnicity and cultural background.

Group membership appeared to confer strong social capital on members. Almost all respondents were involved in groups that included members who can best be characterised as professional, influential and power based. Approximately nine in ten respondents indicated that the groups they were most involved in included members who were in lines of work such as business owners, professionals, senior managers, religious leaders, politicians and union officials.

High civic engagement by the respondents from Northern Adelaide was also evident in terms of their participation in political activities. More than seven in ten indicated that they had engaged in some form of political participation in the last twelve months. This included activities such as signing a petition, talking to others about issues of concern, contacting a member of Parliament or local councillor, calling a radio or television program or attending a public meeting.

Whilst most respondents indicated that they were active and enthusiastic participants in the life of the community many also said that their were issues that prevented them from participating in social, recreational and community activities. Close to two in ten raised the issue of caring responsibilities as having prevented them from taking part in social, recreational or group activities in the last twelve months. Not having a vehicle, lack of public transport, being sick or disabled and no-one to go out with were also raised as issues which prevented participation in community events. Lack of time due to paid work was also an issue that prevented participation in community activities, which was raised by more than one in ten respondents. The research team for NASIS 2005 was keen to assess new and emerging forms of inclusive social participation and in particular the power of the Internet to foster social inclusion. Questions were asked on Internet usage and social participation. More than six in ten respondents from Northern Adelaide had access to the Internet. Of this group more than three in ten had made contact through the Internet with people outside of their usual circle of friends, family and acquaintances. Respondents commonly established contact through the Internet with people who

shared their hobbies and recreational interests, people in their family, professional or work colleagues and people in similar life situations.

In summary, most respondents were engaged in inclusive activities in the life of their communities which brought them into contact with people from both similar and different backgrounds. Respondents in the main appeared to be engaged in close, reciprocal helping arrangements with their friends, neighbours, work colleagues and relatives, were regular participants in clubs and societies and close to a third took part in formal volunteering. A considerable group also used the Internet to make new contacts with people outside of their usual circle. Respondents also appeared to be politically engaged with more than seven in ten taking part in some form of political activity in the last twelve months. Nevertheless respondents identified issues which prevented them from taking part in community activities. These included care issues, lack of access to transport, lack of information and no time due to paid work.

NASIS 2005 will provide a rich data set for policy makers, planners and researchers in social inclusion and social capital. Indicators of inclusion including information on age, gender, country of birth, NESB status, Indigenous status, household composition, presence of dependants, weekly earnings, employment status, education status, level of schooling, study status, work status, barriers to participation in employment, unemployment and under-employment, financial status and health status can be crossed and compared with each other as well as being analysed in comparison with data collected on social participation and social capital.